

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. V.—NO. 17.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 225.

## The Principia

Published Weekly, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at No. 104 William Street, near John St.

Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL, Editor.

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J. W. ALDEN, Publisher.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed six months.

Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper delivered by carrier within Brooklyn or New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Ten cents a line for each insertion, payable in advance.

NOTES:—All religious and other notices will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Letters directed to either of the editors, Rev. William Goodel or Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., should also be superscribed with the number of the P. O. Box 4381. Private letters should be marked "Private."

All checks or drafts should be made payable to "J. W. ALDEN or order," and all remittances and business communications directed to

"J. W. ALDEN, Publisher, Box 4381, New-York."

## THE DUTY OF CHOOSING JUST RULERS.

A DISCOURSE by the Rev. J. C. BIGHAM, Wilmington, Pa., May 29, 1864. Published by request of the Trustees of the Church (United and Free Presbyterian.)

(Communicated for the Principia.)

Samuel XXIII. 3.—"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

The duty and responsibility of the people in the choice of civil rulers, must be made a prominent point of instruction from the pulpit. Few subjects are so imperfectly understood, and no duty of equal importance is so lightly performed as the duty of the citizens at the ballot box. The instruction of God's word on this subject, has been suppressed, ministers have been silent, or have given their influence on the wrong side. Politicians have had full sway, and have made the bonds of party ten fold stronger than the bonds of truth. The candidate, and platform of the party must be supported. A bad platform must be adopted, to prevent a worse one from succeeding. You must vote for bad men, to keep worse ones from being elected! One party goes to the furthest possible point, in sin, the other, to out-general it, stops one step before reaching that point. One may command more votes than the other,—but which of them can claim God's blessing? And what must become of the nation in which all the people are members of one or the other of the parties? The question is easily answered now, we are living in the midst of the result.

Who are the men who so persistently urged this policy? A large majority of them,—ministers, politicians and all,—are rebels, are sympathizers with the rebellion, or at best, their policy has constantly clogged, and embarrassed the government, in putting down the rebellion. Their political watchword, has become their battle cry,—No interference with Slavery! If treason must succeed, or slavery die, they bid God speed to treason. The masses, who thought but little about it heretofore, are able to see the light. A few honest politicians, (there are a few,) embraced the truth, early in the history of the war, but these have the love of neither liberty or religion in them, strong enough to conquer a petty prejudice.

We are approaching the time when a choice of rulers must again be made, and never was the question more momentous, "What kind of rulers shall we have?" If we are saved, as a nation, from ruin, we must have men who are just, ruling in the fear of God. No other administration of the government can receive his blessing, and without his blessing, no policy can succeed. We must have an administration that will, at all times, do justly for righteousness sake. Justice, simply as a war measure, gains for us no power from God. Justice as a war measure, may be taken, as a weapon, into the hands of the Devil. The rebel government has threatened to liberate and arm their slaves. That would be justice as a war measure, in the interest of Satan. Would God bless and prosper it?

Justice, for righteousness sake, will "undo us heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke," in obedience to the command of God, and without regard to immediate and transient results.

Justice for righteousness sake, will cause "thy light to break forth as the morning, and thine health to spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward." This is the promise of substantial good, to follow the adoption of absolute right. True righteousness, and prosperity go hand in hand.—They cannot be separated. The prosperity

that appears sometimes to accompany sin is calamity, in the end.

No enactments, state or national, must be permitted to interfere with obedience to God, and justice to man. "There is one lawgiver," and "The law of the Lord is perfect." Is it not an insult to God, to annul his law, and then, under cover of men's enactments, abuse and oppress his children? and will not a jealous God avenge his children, and send judgment upon all the sharers of the crime? Will he stop, and listen to men's defense, who say, "We have a law, and by our law, these things are just and right?" Let the times answer.

The best man in the United States should be the next President, not necessarily the most talented, or the most experienced in the past policy of the Government, but the most intelligent, God-fearing man in the nation. How shall we get such a President? We cannot find him, of ourselves. Our choice of heroes and of Presidents has been very unfortunate.

In succession, we confided in McDowell, almost worshiped McClellan, then Pope, Hooker, Burnside, each of them tried, trusted, and laid aside. For Presidents we have chosen Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, and under each administration, justice and truth were losers.—God permitted the nation to have Buchanan for President, in unmingled wrath. He capped the climax of our national sin by approving the Dred Scott decision, trying to crush freedom in Kansas, and permitting treason to lay its plans, with his own cabinet ministers at its head.

God gave us Lincoln, partly in wrath, and partly in mercy. In wrath, as his views accorded with those of the nation in a final decision to hold the oppressed in bondage wherever they are now held, and stringently to enforce the Fugitive Slave act.

In mercy,—as he was capable of learning righteousness, under the judicious reprimand of the Almighty, slowly and hesitatingly he advanced,—never a step until compelled by Providence, to advance, or yield the government.—It is a mercy that Abraham Lincoln's love for his country proved stronger than his prejudices, stronger than his notion of official allegiance to the constitution. He admits that in deference to his view of the rights of the South,—he contested manfully every inch of the ground with the Almighty, and was defeated!

In his letter of April 4th, 1864, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., he says, after speaking of his earnest and successive appeals to the border States, to favor compensated emancipation, "I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the constitution, or of laying a strong hand upon the colored element."

"Driven to the alternative." The people call this a "military necessity." The President tells them it was something more. He continues, "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly, that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it."

"Whether it is tending, seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills, also, that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new causes to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God." This is wonderful, terribly honest! If the President has not been one of the best men of the nation heretofore, he at least has characteristics that, with a little more heavenly discipline, may make him so. His moral sentiment is high enough. The nation, in his view, has been guilty of a great wrong. "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel." Well, God forbids the commission or approval of every wrong, and "He that ruleth must be just, ruling in the fear of God." This should have decided the question. No act of man, no constitution, no oath must interfere. God and his law are supreme.

But the President throws the blame upon the people, and they must bear it, though the proof of their guilt does not establish his innocence. He says, "I understood too, that in the ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge in primary, abstract judgement, and feeling on slavery."

Is this charge true? Did the people of the United States impose a solemn oath upon their Chief Magistrate in the matter, to ignore justice, and the fear of God, not only in the civil administration, but in the abstract judgement and feeling? The charge is true. The people so understood it, their platform denounces any effectual interference with slavery, as among

the greatest of crimes. This is Abraham Lincoln's vindication of his course. He desired to be President, and to do so, he must endorse the platform, and take the oath of office as his party understood it. He did this without hesitation, as his own political views accorded with them. But he will not allow the people to throw the blame upon him,—he sacrificed his abstract judgment and feeling on slavery, at their dictation. How could any man, so trammelled, be just, and rule in the fear of God?

The President began his administration, by carrying the obligation of his oath into practice. He even expressed his willingness, to have the Constitution so amended, as to make it forever impossible for the government to interfere with slavery in the States. He made the Fugitive Slave act a terrible reality. Within six weeks after his inauguration, three thousand fugitives fled from the free states to Canada, before his Marshal Jones. Until the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty one, Abraham Lincoln administered the government. In spite of his pacific policy,—in spite of all his coaxing,—and his stringent efforts to make the tyrants feel that their interests were safe in his hands,—on that day rebellion boomed forth its defiance,—and the Lord God Omnipotent took the helm. Through all the obstinacy, and blunders of man, through bitter prejudices, and contempt for his suffering poor, through darkness that could be felt, and over yawning depths unseen until they were passed, through the valley of the shadow of death, and over the grounds of Giant Despair, through carnage, and suffering, and death, our Great Leader has brought us up, almost in sight of the haven of rest!—Thank God for having done this, and thanks to Abraham Lincoln for having confessed it to the people!

I repeat, then, if we are saved as a nation the people must in the election of a Chief Magistrate choose those who will obey God from choice. The inability to do right, imposed by the people in the official oath, and by the constitution as now interpreted, must be removed. Either understand the constitution, as being on the side of justice and humanity, as meaning, and declaring in good faith, that, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and thus remove a blasting reproach from the memory of the fathers,—or amend the Constitution, make it unequivocally on the side of liberty. Leave no foothold for an oppressor. Let it be ever, hereafter, true that slaves cannot breathe in the United States,—the moment that their lungs receive our air, that moment they are free.

The people must attend to this business for themselves. The politicians are only half converted. The change, with most of them is simply a military necessity. Should the necessity appear to pass away, the change will pass away with it. The people must be firm! They have given half a million of their sons, as a sacrifice for the wrong of the nation, let them firmly demand the establishment of right, that the sacrifice may cease. God will hear in heaven, his dwelling place, and will forgive, when the people repent, and forsake sin.

No class of men can plead ignorance any longer. The President himself tells the people, that "The Lord God Omnipotent reigns." "The nation's condition is not what either party, or any man devised, or expected. God alone can claim it."

Let us, as a nation, bow humbly before the Almighty power of God, and ask him to direct us, in the choice of one who will be just, ruling in the fear of God.

For all our officers, we should seek just and upright men, and these are seldom found among professional office-seekers.

When Gideon had overthrown the Midianites, and delivered Israel out of their hands, they, in the abundance of their gratitude, said to him, "Rule thou over us, both thou, and thy son, and thy son's son, also." Gideon answered, "I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you.—The Lord shall rule over you."

But Abimelech, his son, aspired to the kingdom, and having slain his brethren, and bribed certain vain, and light persons to follow him, was proclaimed king, by the men of Shechem.

Jotham, the youngest brother of Abimelech, who alone escaped the slaughter of his brethren, stood on Mount Gerizim, and uttered this parable,—

"The trees went forth, on a time, to anoint a king over them, and they said unto the Olive tree, reign thou over us."

But the Olive tree said unto them, should I leave my fatness, wherewith by me they honor God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?

And the trees said to the Fig tree, come thou and reign over us.

Then said the trees unto the vine, come thou and reign over us.

And the vine said unto them, should I leave my wine, which cheereth God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?

Then said all the trees unto the bramble, come thou and reign over us." And the bramble said unto the trees,

"If in truth ye anoint me king over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow."

The bramble, prickly, scraggy, mean in appearance, and valueless for use, possesses not a single quality that entitles it to respectability among the trees; ruling over the olive, the fig-tree, and the vine, and calling upon them to come and put their trust in its shadow!

Jotham's parable reached its mark, and in our times, it has not lost its applicability. The brambles, through all our country, are professional office-seekers, scrubby, and utterly worthless in moral character. Developed, and cultivated in low cunning, and political jugglery, wire workers, convention packers, ballot box stuffers, schooled in the tricks of policy and compromise, not particular about what office they get, or whether qualified to discharge its duties, if it only pays, and presents a hope of future advancement; leeches and harpies, impoverishing the nation in morals and in means, and as far as influence extends, hurrying it on to destruction.

Such creatures cannot flourish, in the stormy age in which we live. They are floating away on the rapid current,—the rubbish, the drift-wood of the times. We joyfully bid them goodbye, and wish them a quiet abode in perpetual obscurity.

Let us ask God to choose for us our next President, an Olive with its fatness.

When our rulers are just, fearing God, when liberty is recognized as the common heritage of all, and peace, deeply rooted in humanity and christian love, shall reign all over the land, we may revive our national anthem, and sing with tenfold truth and meaning, of "Columbia, happy land."

## OFFICIAL PROTEST

Of the Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Rebel States, against Executive usurpation, ambition, contempt of law, and strategy, to procure his own re-election by a "reconstruction" of the Union with Slavery, annulling, thereby, his own Proclamation of freedom.—The danger to be resolutely met and averted.

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the Proclamation of the President, of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this Proclamation, without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as any others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantee to certain States whose Government have been usurped, a Republican form of Government"—passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Congress, after mature deliberation.

The bill did not therefore become a law; and it is therefore nothing.

The Proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is therefore a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government.

So far as it proposes to execute the bill, which is not a law, it is a grave Executive usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the Administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation, be spread before them.

The Proclamation says: "And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval, less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him—"

If that be accurate, still this bill was presented with other bills which were signed.

Within that hour, the time for the sine die adjournment was three times postponed by the votes of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time, by the President, to consider this bill, would have secured a further postponement.

Yet the Committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives, reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill, who had anxiously waited on him to ascertain its fate, had already been informed that the President had resolved not to sign it.

The time of presentation, therefore, had nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill had been discussed and considered for more than a month in the House of Representatives, which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May, without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 3d of July.

Ignorance of its contents is out of the question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill substantially the same, in all material points, and identical in the points objected to by the Proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration, in the winter of 1862—1863.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the President by surprise.

On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law, without the constitutional responsibility of a veto, had been resolved on, long before the bill passed the Senate.

We are informed by a gentleman entitled to entire confidence, that before the 22d of June, in New-Orleans it was stated by a member of Gen. Banks' staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a letter to the department, that the House Reconstruction bill would be staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it, in order to defeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill, if necessary, and thereby defeat it.

The experience of Senator Wade, in his various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received from New-Orleans, before it had passed the Senate.

Had the Proclamation stopped there, it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people, by an Executive perversion of the Constitution.

But it goes further. The President says: "And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration—"

By what authority of the Constitution? Is what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect, when ascertained. Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the approval of Congress at the will of the President?

Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as law?

Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts reposed for security?

But the reasons now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous significance.

The President proceeds: "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when, by Proclamation, I pronounced a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—"

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not, by law, take any securities from the Rebel States against a renewal of the Rebellion, before restoring their power to govern us.

His wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees!

He further says: "And while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same, as to further effort—"

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of Governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized—whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress— which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

They are the mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders, under the forms of election, at which generals, provost-marshal, soldiers and camp followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action, by private letters from the President.

In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before Banks' defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana, Gen. Banks' proclamation candidly declared: "The fundamental law of the State is martial law."

On that foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana."

But of this State, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty-eight parishes were held by the United States; and in five of the sixteen we held only our camps.

The eleven parishes we substantially held, had 233,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,617.

At the farce called an election, the officers of Gen. Banks returned that 11,846 ballots were cast; but whether any or by whom the people of the United States have no legal assurance; but it is probable that 4,000 were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or National, and 7,000 ballots represent the State of Louisiana.

Such is the free Constitution and Government.



ment of Louisiana; and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamp of Florida: and before the Presidential election, like ones may be organized in every Rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the Rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor, it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the Rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency inaugurated by the votes of Rebel States?

Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, "the proper constitutional authority," formally declared that there are no State Governments in the Rebel States, and provided for their erection at a proper time; and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under the authority of what the President calls the Free Constitution and Government of Arkansas.

The President's Proclamation "holds for naught" this judgment, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his Proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated.

If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of those States, a sinister light will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress, rather than his Government in Louisiana and Arkansas.

That judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution, to determine what is the established Government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Government.

The Supreme Court has formally declared that under the 4th section of the 15th article of the Constitution, requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, "it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one, in a State," and "when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government," and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest, in this case, did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue, and, as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there.

Even the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, formally declares that "Whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests, exclusively, with the respective Houses, and not, to any extent, with the Executive."

And that is not the less true because wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State Governments in the Rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusive on Congress.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Representatives is inseparable from a State Government.

If there be a State Government, the right is absolute.

If there be no State Government, there can be no Senators or Representatives chosen.

The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

When, therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State Government, under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is conclusively rejected and denied; and to this judgment the President is bound to submit.

The President proceeds to express his unwillingness "to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in States" as another reason for not signing the bill.

But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish Slavery in States.

The bill did provide that all slaves in the Rebel States should be manumitted.

But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in States, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that provision of the bill respecting which he is silent.

He had already himself assumed a right by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the Rebel States, under the authority given him by Congress, to use military power to suppress the Rebellion; and it is quite inconceivable that the President should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible, from the fact that, except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the Proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the Proclamation, and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish.

Slavery, as an institution, can be abolished only by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill.

It required the new Constitution of the State to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on that condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment—yet he defeated the only provision improving it!

But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recent session, and in the face of the political complexion of more than enough of the States to prevent the possibility of its adoption, within

any reasonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so large an installment of the blessing as his approval of the bill would have secured.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law, by his plenary dictatorial power.

He says: "Nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States; in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill."

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate!

The bill directed the appointment of Provisional Governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, Military Governors for the Rebel States!

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he detested the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the Rebel States:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION.  
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.  
His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana.

"Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours,  
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note, not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him dictator of Louisiana!

The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State—till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself—repealing all laws recognizing Slavery, and making all men equal before the law.

These beneficent provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell; and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law!

The President's purpose to instruct his Military Governors "to proceed according to the bill"—a make-shift to calm the disappointment its defeat had occasioned—is not merely a grave usurpation but a transparent delusion.

He cannot "proceed according to the bill" after preventing it from becoming a law.

Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interest and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for naught," unless the loyal people of the Rebel States choose to adopt it.

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void; no indictment will lie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad or rejecting good votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again, under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to enact, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that none should be imposed.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers: (1) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the Rebellion, (2) the continuance of Slavery, and (3) the burden of the Rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provisions by the Convention of the State; and if refused, it was to be dissolved.

The President "holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves unless their enemies agree to it.

The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the Rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the Proclamation of the 8th of December, and demand the President's recognition!

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains voters by registering; the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the Rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military Governors and provost marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such voters; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous Slavery forever, so that the suppression of the Rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the Rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of these guarantees.

It is silent respecting the Rebel debt and the political exclusion of Rebel leaders; leaving Slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and adds no guaranty even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit.

It is summed up in an illegal oath, without a sanction, and therefore void.

The oath is to support all proclamations of

the President, during the Rebellion having reference to slaves.

Any Government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not contravening that oath.

Now that oath neither secures the abolition of Slavery, nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professes to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every Constitution of the Rebel States at the outbreak of the Rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; for none of them contravene that Proclamation; none of them establish Slavery.

It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the Proclamation of Freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the proclamation title; and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the Proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Government; so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the Proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave.

What the Supreme court would say, who can tell?

When and how is the question to get there? No habeas corpus lies for him in a United States Court; and the President defeated with this bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his Administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of republican government.

The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless frolic of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation; and if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—to suppress by arms armed Rebellion, and to leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE, Chairman Senate Committee.  
H. WINTER DAVIS, Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

### COMPENSATION.

We have seen a wealthy and prosperous nation holding millions in slavery—doing this, although their government was based on the principle that all men were created equal, and provision made that none should be "deprived of liberty without due process of law." When asked to free these millions, the nation said, "We can't do it. It will destroy the Union. To save the Union the nation was willing to commit robbery. Where is the Union to-day? This is God's compensation. 'I will repay saith the Lord.'"

To increase its wealth, the nation conceded the right (wrong) of property in man. This was supposed to add greatly to the national wealth. What is the result? To-day the national debt is thousands of millions, all for slavery.

It was claimed that slavery was a source of strength, and increased our military power. To extend it, we bought Louisiana, seized Texas, made war on Mexico, and sent expeditions to Cuba. The result is, that among the nations, there is none so poor as to do us reverence, or regard our rights or protests; England insults us, France establishes a despotism on our borders, and Germany furnishes our neighboring republic an Emperor.

The nation boasted of its freedom, gloried in it, but when asked to free four millions of slaves, it set mobs upon such as spoke for the dumb, and now, as a result, it has become a question whether some despot, some Napoleon, will not step in, and make all slaves.

The majority of the whites of the slave states are non-slaveholders, but these have always willingly helped the "lords of the lash" to rob and murder the slave, and now the heel of the despot is on their necks, the blood-hound on their tracks.

The border States have, for four years, stood in the way of any return to national justice, but to-day their laboring population is in the armies, their lands untilled, their houses and fences burned up, and their wives and children homeless and starving.

The merchant princes of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have licked the dust before the lordly slaveholders, and behold, to-day their ships rot at the wharves, or sail only under the flag of the nation that builds, and arms, and mans Confederate pirates.\*

Robbers of fathers, and robbers of mothers, robbers of husbands and robbers of God, have been set in the highest places of the land, elected to the highest offices, admitted to our churches, taken into our houses, honored as

the highest style of man, and sent abroad, to represent us, at all the capitals of Europe, and now, robbery has come to be our ruin. The sense of right and wrong is confused, common honesty has become uncommon. Much of the money raised for the war is stolen, and shoddy contractors, with other knaves and thieves, are likely to swallow up all that remains of our substance.

We were willing that the slave should suffer on for another century or two. Why make an outcry about it? We were not our brother's keeper. We are comfortable, making money, and our rights are secure. But a change has come, and God will yet convince us, that white men, in order to save their own rights, must respect the rights of others.

W. E. W.

\* This is a strong statement, and may startle our readers, as it did us. On inquiry of the writer, we are told that the dangers of navigation are now such that the insurance is greatly increased, many vessels, in consequence, are lying idle, and others are nominally or really sold to British subjects, to entitle them to sail under the protection of the British flag. If this be so, it is a humiliation not less mortifying than the virtual suspension of the "Monroe Doctrine," and even more seriously affecting our material interests.

The fact throws new light also on the policy of the British Government, in permitting its subjects to fit out pirates against us. It compels us to carry on our commerce on British bottoms.—Ed.

For the Principia.

### LETTER FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Editor—It was not my purpose or expectation to trouble you again, at present. But your types in my last made me say *metaphysical* instead of *metaphorical*, as I wrote, or at least intended. I would also just hint, that when we do use the word, over our way, we have a prejudice for *phys*, instead of *phis*, in the spelling. Possibly we are too fastidious.

Yesterday's New Hampshire Patriot contains a long editorial, commencing thus:—

"THE MILITARY LAW.—We publish in this paper the new Military Law passed at the late session. One beautiful feature of this law is the distinction it makes in favor of the negro, placing upon him and his services a much higher value than upon our own citizens and their services. Thus, the highest sum that is allowed to be paid to a drafted man, by State and town, is \$400, while negro recruits are to be paid \$500. The men who may be drafted, under the President's recent call, will naturally notice this and enquire why they are thus less favored than brutal, ignorant, worthless savages."

So far as appears, all the law has to say on the subject of those "brutal, ignorant, worthless savages" is this:—"Provided that for all recruits enlisted in the insurgent States, under the provisions of this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars for a three years' man."

The Patriot's description answers better for large numbers of Southern whites, our soldiers often meet, than for any blacks, slave or free, that the most pro-slavery of them have told of in their most democratic accounts of Southern society.

To me, there seems more need now, of rebuke of the government, and people, too, for the crime of "prejudice against color" than almost anything else. We are making most strenuous effort to press the colored people into the army, still under white officers, and on part pay, and with the frightful ghosts of Fort Pillow walking unavenged among us! And when the North has triumphed, if it ever does, what have the colored soldiers who survive, and their families and race, to expect at our hands? What are President Lincoln's purposes concerning them, in his proposed plan of reconstruction, already several times indicated, and once or twice applied?

Should not the friends of the African race see that the whole truth be told on these questions? I look for it in vain, in any of our papers. We are often enough told how the slaves come swarming into our camps, old and young, naked, starving, all ages, both sexes, loving, trustful, helpful in every possible way in their power; but who warns the young brave of the unequal fortunes which await him, should he become a soldier? Withering prejudice, a white officership, ever, only part pay, and the *auto da fe* of Fort Pillow flashing before him while the war lasts, and who knows what, afterwards?

The government and nation should be constantly rebuked and reminded of these things, for their own sake, as well as in behalf of their victims. For as sure as the God of justice lives and reigns, our overthrow is sealed and certain—no matter who is President, if the present policy much longer prevails. And the whole moral universe must approve our doom.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Concord, N. H., 30th July, 1864.

### "THIRTY YEARS MORE!"

In a Tribune editorial of the 30th January the following passage occurs:—

"Slavery is not dead. It is only mortally wounded; yet it may waste the next thirty years in dying. For all purposes of utility, or even of pecuniary profit, it is dead; for purposes of mischief and disturbance it may still live for the next quarter of a century."

Why so? Why should this iniquity be allowed to exist for only "mischief" for another quarter of a century? Has it not already been the cause of enough "mischief"? And, if tolerated for another quarter of a century, who knows but that then the same reasons may be adduced why it should be

tolerated and fostered for half a century or a century longer.

Some eighty years ago, slavery was almost dead; so nearly dead that our revolutionary fathers, in framing the Federal Constitution took no notice of it. Their hope and expectation was, that under the increasing civilization of the age, and the rapid progress of Christianity, it would soon die out. Oh, blind and misguided men that they were. They remind us of Melancthon, the Reformer, who on his conversion had such a full, broad, and comprehensive view of the Gospel scheme, that he thought he would have no difficulty in converting to similar views every man his voice could reach. He had not preached long, however, until he found out as he confessed, that "old Adam was too strong for young Melancthon." So it has turned out with us. This old system of iniquity and oppression has turned out too strong for the young Republic. In place of our Christianity rising up and overtopping and crushing out this iniquity, it has grown up to gigantic strength, and overtopped and almost crushed out our Christianity. And to this has it come: we must abolish slavery or slavery will abolish us.

To talk of this iniquity as the Tribune does, of dying out in thirty years, is preposterous. It never will die; it must be killed. It must be "put away"—led forth like a criminal, and "crucified, without the gate."

As the grand cause of rebellion, it deserves to be instantly abolished; but more as the cause of untold misery to millions; more still, as in itself being rebellion against the Most High God. And there is nothing which the nation can do for its extinction in thirty years that might not be as well, and a great deal better, done in thirty days. Let Congress pass a just declaring slavery abolished everywhere on American soil, and punishing as a crime every attempt to claim property in man; and let the first criminal be taken, and like the pirate Gordon, hung as high as Haman, and there is an end of it. As it is always safe to do right, and to do it speedily, let us, according to the Divine will, make short work of it, and "BREAK EVERY YOKE."

W. M.

### BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

#### Sketches of a tourist.

Boston, July 25th, '64.

MESSES. EDS.—Feeling a desire natural to foreigners to see the quaint old town of Boston, we availed ourselves of a very crowded steamer and a tempestuous sea, and left your metropolitan city, taking Newport "by the way"—arriving here at the expiration of the unexpired "heated term." The first thing that struck us here, on entering the suburbs, was—Boston; the last thing, when sweet sleep came gently o'er us stealing—relieving us from painful apprehensions of railroad accidents, accumulated dust, wars, turmoils, *et id omne genus*, was—Boston; the first, when seated at breakfast and on came the inviolable, invulnerable, indigestible pot of baked beans, was—Boston! What! stand we at last amid the shades of Bunker, of Faneuil Hall, of the "Common," where the arch traitor was to "call the roll of his slaves" (how are you—Mr. Toombs?) We warrant old Bunker never would have permitted the sacrilege. Her fallen heroes would have trembled in their indignation and wrath, until she would have been rent as by an earthquake! Classic, ancient, venerable, loyal Boston! How hast thou redeemed thyself since Simms was sacrificed! (truly a dark spot on thy escutcheon.) But we are pleased with Boston. The story we have so often heard that a man couldn't even puff a delicious "Havana" in her streets, is all gammon! So we are informed by the "oldest inhabitant"—a man can, but he—if he's a gentleman—will be careful where he expects to be! One thing, we speak it reverently, they *sell their dirt here*—to preserve it, we suppose. One can see streaks of the saline ingredient in mid streets—rather an expensive luxury it would be considered by our Southern brethren.

As to Newport, we confess we have nothing to say—in fact all has been said that can be said—and that ought to be! Suffice it to say, that we were not favorably impressed. The first thing in the a. m., was "a shave"—and without a razor! The coach and omnibus fraternity thought, no doubt, that the best thing to impress us with the dignity and sublimity of the place was to impress us *farewise*. This first was a wholesome "feeler"—for we learned by it, and practiced accordingly. Newport is a pretty place—perfectly lovely—but judging from our first experience there, in good times they fleece each other—in dull times—strangers! In our rambles we fell on an old, antiquated tower. We questioned young men and maidens—and finally learned from the "oldest inhabitant," that he "didn't exactly remember, but b'lieved it was built by the Indians." Very satisfactory!

But we are here. We should judge that Boston is unusually quiet. No particular excitement—nothing desperate; but when she does arise, we're informed that she becomes desperate. This afternoon, a beautiful shower—so much needed—has fallen in profusion. The people, in fact, are so tickled at it, they splash indifferently through it—all sexes—like ducks in summer. About politics they seem very indifferent—shy. At the same time, they evidently "keep up a thinking."

The educational system of Boston has ex-

hibited itself, to perfection. Just now harvest time of it, of attending the FRANKLIN School, ladies acquitted. In fact, we were mental development—misses—the elder. It will compare High School of with your own "tremes." It is in refer to the various. It appears that me, tributed in me, not being supposed "grow" as he "class who secure."

Helen M. Mortimer, E. Millis, Sarah Stevens, Flora E. Louise M. Wilbur, T. Barnard, Sarah. Their examinations, &c., in graduating. Perhaps we to judge—being tested—especially sweet little count bore all the *Val*—in our opinion, feet little heaven patriotism. O. all. But we must more from these ourselves a little trip to the Grecian, will accommodate.

A

Mr. Hind, London Times discovered:

"A comet, discovered by M. Temp. or Respighi at the 6th inst., of object of comets, middle of August, servation of the 10th night of the 10th Mr. Bishop's proximate orb C. G. Talmage would be unusu-

any definite positions of the comet; but that it must be the time of its sun in the morning, probably with low of it being, for some brightness cigar than on the means a faint, is remarkable, the plane of being little more. "The observation following position mean time at 3h. 2m. 34s.; m. 36s. "In the com-able to comm-lars respecting ens. "It is not computed. "I am, sir, "Mr. Bishop Saturday nig

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PUTNAM

WHAT EV That Iron w That a simpli cated one; That a Wri DEARABLE and That Thumb- and trouble to r That wood s That split; That wood b wear out; That the Put wheels and not That cog wh That the Put and not one of That all who Wringer ever That it will out alteration.

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limited itself, to-day, to our mind, in its per-  
fection. Just now appears to be the general  
harvest time of intellect. We had the pleasure,  
of attending the closing exercises of  
the FRANKLIN SCHOOL for girls. All the young  
ladies acquitted themselves remarkably well.  
In fact, we were surprised at the degree of  
mental development of so young a class of  
males—the eldest not apparently beyond 17.  
It will compare favorably with the Hewes  
High School of Cincinnati. Compare that  
with your own city, and you have the "ex-  
traordinary" of the various exercises of the occasion.  
It appears that Franklin left a fund to be dis-  
tributed in medals for a "school for girls"—it  
not being supposed that boys would  
"grow" as he did! The young ladies of the  
class who secured this medal are as follows:  
Helen M. Morton, Augusta C. White, Helen  
E. Mills, Sarah J. Wheelock, Emily J.  
Stevens, Flora E. Leonard, Martha L. Beckler,  
Louise M. Wilbur, Josephine A. Small, Mary  
T. Barnard, Sarah Dale, Isabella R. Pratt.  
Their examinations, compositions, exercises,  
&c., in graduating, were exceedingly interest-  
ing. Perhaps we were not so well qualified  
to judge—being a *particeps*—personally inter-  
ested—especially in the success of our own  
sweet little cousin, the third in the list, who  
bore off the *Valedictory*—as well as the *palm*!  
—in our opinion! Oh! it did seem like a per-  
fect little heaven! such sweetness—such real  
patriotism. O! we rather like Boston, after  
all. But we must now close. You may hear  
more from these parts when we can collect  
ourselves a little. We flatter ourselves that  
a trip to the Green Mountains, which is immin-  
ent, will accomplish the thing. Till then,  
adieu.

## A NEW COMET.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, writes to the  
London Times that a new comet has been  
discovered:

"A comet, discovered almost simultaneously  
by M. Tempel at Marseilles and Professor  
Respiighi at Bologna, on the morning of  
the 6th inst., appears likely to become an  
object of considerable interest about the  
middle of August. From the Bologna ob-  
servation of the 6th, one at Leipzig on the  
night of the 10th; and a third taken with  
Mr. Bishop's refractor on the 14th, an ap-  
proximate orbit has been computed by Mr.  
C. G. Talmage, of this observatory. It  
would be unsafe in this case to venture upon  
any definite prediction of the future cir-  
cumstances of the comet's appearance from  
present data; but they are sufficient to indicate  
that it must approach near the earth about  
the time of inferior conjunction with the  
sun in the middle of the ensuing month,  
probably with a latitude high enough to al-  
low of it being observed morning and even-  
ing for some days, and with a degree of  
brightness eight or nine hundred times great-  
er than on the 14th, when it was by no  
means a faint telescopic object. Its orbit  
is remarkable for its near coincidence with  
the plane of the earth's path, the inclination  
being little more than 2 deg.

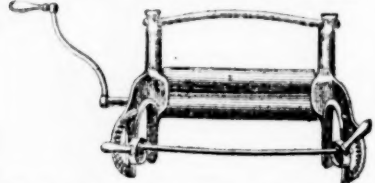
"The observations of the 14th gave the  
following positions: At 12h. 57m. 39s.;  
mean time at Twickenham, right ascension,  
3h. 2m. 34s.; north declination, 19 deg. 14  
m. 36s.

"In the course of a few days I hope to be  
able to communicate more definite particu-  
lars respecting the comet's track in the heav-  
ens.

"It is not one that has been previously  
computed.  
"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
"J. R. Hind.  
"Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Twickenham,  
Saturday night."

## Advertisements.

## PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



## WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.:

That iron well Galvanized will NOT RUST;  
That a simple machine is BETTER than a compli-  
cated one;  
That a Wringer SHOULD BE SELF-ADJUSTING,  
DECOMBABLE, and EFFICIENT;  
That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause delay  
and trouble to regulate and keep in order;  
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink,  
and split;  
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will  
wear out;  
That the PUTNAM WRINGER with or without cog-  
wheels will not tear the clothes;  
That cog wheel regulators are not essential;  
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages,  
and not one of the disadvantages above named;  
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best  
Wringer ever yet made;  
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt with-  
out alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada,  
and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and  
all parts of the world.

No. 2, \$6.50; No. 1, \$7.50; No. F, \$8.50;  
No. A, \$9.50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail,  
BY THE  
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,  
No. 13 Platt-street, New-York,  
AND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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## THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.

full of laughable and startling tricks, changes, jokes,  
miraculous transformations, and magnificent scen-  
ery, entitled

## MAZUL: OR, THE NIGHT OWL.

Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated  
Clown, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M.  
A. GROSSI, J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, the  
charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, and a full  
company.

## ETHIOPIAN SONGS AND DANCES, J. H. CLIFFORD.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11,  
AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE ROOM WILL BE  
THROWN OPEN WITHOUT CHARGE,

For the exhibition of

## HERN NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,

which measures only 4 1/2 feet high, 3 feet wide, and  
2 feet thick. It contains 200 varieties of elaborate,  
full-sized, strong, and useful pieces of furniture,  
including 12 tables, 10 garden chairs, bedstead, throne,  
chandeliers, bureaus, sofas, &c.

It will also be exhibited in the evening at con-  
clusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

## THE GRAND ORCHESTRATION,

A MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,  
from the Black Forest, Germany, costing \$12,000,  
will play at short intervals day and evening the  
most difficult and elaborate OVERTURES and  
COMPOSITIONS, with all the grandeur, compass,  
and charming effect of a

## FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,  
forces into the Museum 3,000 feet of pure, cool air  
per minute, rendering it the

## COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

To be seen at all hours:

## MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDDISH,

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## FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED,

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE  
TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE AL-  
BINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIV-  
ING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE  
SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDEIN'S  
AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MON-  
STER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURI-  
OSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVING-  
STON.

Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

## CHEROKEE PILLS.

## FEMALE REGULATOR.

## HEALTH PRESERVER.

## CERTAIN AND SAFE.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and  
coated with the best white sugar—as an easy and  
delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are  
intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regu-  
larity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly pe-  
riods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects  
brought on by suppression, or those caused by the  
deranged female organs. By regulating, they bring  
the rosy bloom and beauty to the countenance, and  
gracefulness and elasticity to the form. The young,  
just bursting into womanhood, the middle-aged,  
with all the cares and troubles of life, and the aged,  
who are in the serene and yellow leaf—all will find  
relief in this great Indian medicine.

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections,  
pains in the back and lower parts of the body,  
Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation  
of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick  
Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by re-  
moving the irregularity, they remove the cause,  
and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they  
contain nothing deleterious to any constitution,  
however delicate, their function being to sub-  
stitute strength for weakness, which, when prop-  
erly used, they never fail to do.

All letters seeking information or advice  
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## "A COMPLETE SUCCESS."

—SOLON ROBINSON.

## "A GREATER BENEFACION

## TO THE FAMILY

## THAN THE SEWING-MACHINE."

—REV. WM. V. V. MADON.

The undersigned now offers to the public a Wash-  
ing-Machine which he warrants to be capable of  
washing clothes many times faster than it can be  
done by hand, with easier labor and far less wear of  
clothes. In fact, so great a clothes-saver is it, that  
the Rev. Mr. Madon, after long use in his family,  
pronounces it "a Greater Benefaction, to the Family,  
than the Sewing-Machine."

The Agricultural Editor of the New-York Tribune  
pronounces it "a complete success," and adds: "A  
little slim girl of ten years uses it, and an invalid  
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## THE FIRST THUNDERBOLT

Of congressional indignation has fallen upon the dictatorship that has attempted to usurp its functions, and to sacrifice, upon the altar of personal ambition the liberties not only of four millions of native colored Americans, but, through the subversion of our republican institutions, the liberties also of thirty millions of whites. Already, the derided prediction of the *Principia* is in process of fulfillment, to wit, that an administration or even a government that is not, or that will not, secure the liberties of all its inhabitants, of the black as well as of the white, cannot, or will not secure the liberties of any portion of them of either color. Read the "OFFICIAL PROTEST" of Messrs. B. F. WADE and H. WINTER DAVIS, chairman of the Senate and the House Committees, commencing on our first page, and see the fact for yourselves.

The first thunderbolt, we say, has fallen; we trust it is not to be the last. It is inconceivable that the loyal majorities of the two Houses, by whom the Reconstruction Bill was passed, should fail to respond, approvingly, to the manly protest of the chairman of the Committees appointed by them, and whose lead they so faithfully followed; standing by them as faithfully now, when the same battle is to be fought over again, by and before the people. Not to do so would be to stultify themselves, and to succumb to the copperhead and conservative minorities over whom their victories in Congress were achieved. It would be strange enough for CHARLES SUMNER and his associates in the Senate to bow down and do homage to the three rebel sympathizers, DAVIS and POWELL, of Kentucky, and SUTSURY, of Delaware, the sole supporters of Mr. Lincoln's policy in that body, as is shown by their votes. This they would in effect do by voting for Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

To suppose that the senators and representatives in Congress who were thus snubbed, insulted, and over-riden by Mr. Lincoln and his minority of copperhead supporters, for no cause but the discharge of their duty, will now cave in, seal their lips, and vote for Mr. Lincoln, would be to heap fresh insults upon them by assuming them to be deserving of no better treatment at his hands.

To suppose that the earnestly loyal and anti-slavery voters of the country will vote for Mr. Lincoln after this luminous and unquestionably correct exposition of the facts and the principles involved in his policy, would be to suppose them either capable of violating their principles or incapable of perceiving what their principles demanded of them. Such a vote from the loyal men of this country would be quoted in Europe in evidence that the Americans are not capable of self-government, and that republican institutions are a failure, on this continent. The "Monroe Doctrine," and the protest against a monarchy in Mexico would appear ridiculous, after such an exhibition as this.

Our language may be deemed strong; but we have weighed and measured every syllable of it, which is fully justified by the document we are commenting upon. The *Principia* has said nothing of the Amnesty Proclamation of last December, or of the Proclamation of July 8th, or of the ruinous course or policy of the President, that is not fully sustained by Messrs. WADE and WINTER DAVIS; nothing that will not stand approved in history and by posterity, to the end of time.

We shall not attempt an analysis of the *Protest* before us. The reader will examine it for himself; it carries its own evidence and commentary along with it.

We dissent, as our readers know, from the statement that "slavery as an institution can be abolished only by a change of the Constitution of the United States, or of the law of the State." We hold that the Constitution,

by requiring a Federal "guaranty to every State in the Union of a republican form of government" requires a Federal prohibition of slavery, the most anti-republican thing in existence.

Messrs. WADE and DAVIS have shown, in that same connection, how little reason the President had to apprehend any disturbance of his plans for a reconstruction with slavery from any amendment of the Constitution "within any reasonable time," if indeed at all. This should teach them and their readers the unreasonableness of any sanguine hopes on their part, of any timely relief, if ever, from that unpromising measure.

On one other point there is a valuable lesson to be learned. The able chairmen of the Congressional Committees, we trust, will have learned that nothing politically was gained to their Bill, but much of its moral power lost, by the inconsistent and incongruous introduction into its conditions of voting, of the word "white." Let us hope that the providential though atrocious defeat of the Bill may be made the occasion of its improvement in this particular, when it shall be presented again. Who knows but that this gratuitous insult to the poorest of the poor, being a reproach to their Maker, was not the very ground upon which he suffered its defeat? Those who seek the Divine favor must comply with its conditions; and those who contend with unrighteousness must strengthen it with no compromises with it.

SATANIC DEVICES,  
And Suicidal Divisions.

It is the subtle policy of Satan, in dealing with controversies, in Church and State, (as he is wont to do) to get and keep possession, if possible, of both the contending parties. When this cannot be as fully accomplished as he could desire, he commonly succeeds in infusing more or less of error and folly into the party that has the reputation of being in opposition to himself. Along with these, he often introduces men who, either ignorantly or deceptively, subserve his designs, in the guise of moderate, middle men, who can always be depended upon to advocate compromises, wherein every thing good is corrupted, or placed under the management and control of evil.

Sometimes, indeed, he effects his object, by a seemingly opposite policy, that of driving contending parties into opposite extremes; but this commonly results, likewise, in a compromise, in which all the good, if any there be, in both parties, is thrown away, and all the evil of both parties retained.

Thus, if his kingdom of Despotism excites opposition, and is likely to suffer damage, the Tempter takes advantage of this, to stir up a spirit of insubordination and lawlessness, impatient even of salutary control, so that if the throne of Despotism should be overthrown, a frightful anarchy may take its place, the horrors of which may drive the people back to Despotism again, for shelter. Sometimes, as in the slave States of America, the extremes of grim Despotism on the one hand, and of personal insecurity, lynch-law, and bowie-knife supremacy, on the other, are made to combine in the same community, at the same time.

In like manner, unbelief and superstition, under satanic influences, are made to alternate or combine their forces. This latter is the natural effect of compromises, which bring together, into the same organizations, the most incongruous and discordant materials. The skill of the arch-deceiver lies in so arranging these, that the best men in the body come into connection with and under the control of the worst. The more good men he can allure into a party controlled by him, the better his interests are subserved, and if both the contending parties can be constituted and managed in this manner, he has everything in his own way, whichever party prevails. The good, in this way, are separated from each other, and are prevented from uniting their forces for the eradication of evil. They are pitted against each other, so that whichever party prevails, the wicked predominate, and the righteous suffer defeat.

In precisely this way, the Devil of pro-slavery has controlled the political parties of this country, for the last sixty years, and in this way he controls them still.

The party that seemed to have Washington, Hamilton, and Jay at its head—all of them outspoken abolitionists—was, nevertheless, controlled by slaveholders.

The party that rallied under the notorious abolitionist, Thomas Jefferson, and whose political creed was most thoroughly Democratic, proclaiming, as self-evident, the equal and inalienable rights of man, was controlled also by slaveholders.

In both parties, the great masses of the people were anti-slavery, but in both parties, an insignificant number of slaveholders were found sufficient to control the party. If all the anti-slavery men of the country could have been organized into one party, leaving all the pro-slavery in the other party, slavery would, of course, have been overthrown. As it was, neither party could be brought to act, efficiently, against slavery, and it remained safe and prospered. The nominal but unreal abolition of the African Slave-trade, in 1808, was no exception to the general fact. It was only one of those deceptive evolutions which, acting as a compromise, pacified men's consciences,

quieted their fears, and lulled anti-slavery men to sleep. Anti-slavery Federalists and anti-slavery Republicans could not act together politically against slavery; and so the Devil had no trouble with the slavery question, during the existence of the Old Federal and Republican parties.

Then came the fusion of all parties, of all schools of political economy, in the boasted "era of good feeling," under President Monroe. The community that did not trouble itself about any other political question, troubled itself as little about the slavery question. During this calm, the Devil of pro-slavery affected to slumber likewise, but quietly prepared to extend its dominions by the admission of Missouri. The struggle found the anti-slavery portion of the people unprepared, because unorganized. After a brief resistance they were overpowered, by the slaveholders, who are never disorganized.

Next came the National Republican and the Democratic parties, in which, as previously, the anti-slavery or freedom men were scattered and divided among both the parties, while the slaveholders, as before, controlled both.

The same state of things was continued, afterwards, under the Whig and Democratic parties.

At this period, the present anti-slavery agitation commenced. The anti-slavery men of both parties had no idea of severing their political connections. They fondly hoped to sow the seeds of anti-slavery truth in both parties, and thus control both. But slavery had too strong a hold of them. In bestowing their votes, the abolitionists proposed to select the anti-slavery candidates of both parties, and unite their votes upon them, irrespective of party. Questions were propounded to the rival candidates for this purpose. Some refused to answer. Others answered evasively and ambiguously. Others responded favorably in part. Only a very few came up to the full consistent standard required of them. Of these, only a few carried out their professions, in practice, afterwards. Those who honestly exerted themselves, found their party, as a whole, too deeply corrupted by slavery, to permit the adoption of radical anti-slavery measures. Anti-slavery voters themselves learned the bad lesson of accepting halfway measures, that only daubed with untempered mortar, and healed the wound of the nation slightly. Their own partisan partiality, in too many instances, seduced them into the error of withholding their votes from those most deserving them, and bestowing them upon others less deserving. The questioning of the candidates became a farce, and fewer and fewer of the candidates would respond. The settled policy of the nominating caucuses and conventions was, at length, to nominate none such.

In all this, it will be noticed that the mixing up of the friends of freedom, in political parties controlled by slavery, made them powerless for any of the purposes of combined political action. Then it was, that a portion of the abolitionists determined upon the experiment of separate nominations. This resulted in the organization of the Liberty Party, on an anti-slavery basis. Many abolitionists, for various reasons, declined coming into this party, so that the intended unity of anti-slavery men at the ballot box was not reached. The movement was, nevertheless, becoming a power in the land, exciting the fears of politicians, and leading to the adoption of stratagems to neutralize its strength, and turn it aside from its high purpose. This was, at length, effected by means of what was denominated the Free Democracy or Free Soil party, on a lower platform than that of the Liberty party, and looking to the limitation of slavery rather than to its extinction. This introduced a so-called "conservative" element, controlling the party, and using up, for its own purposes, whatever of the radical element it was successful in absorbing. The result was, in a short time, that the abolitionists who came into the party, found themselves as powerless for effective action, as in the old Whig and Democratic parties. They were controlled by the "conservative" wing, which wanted nothing of them but their votes, and shared little, or none at all, in the aspirations for universal freedom cherished by the original abolitionists.

The course was, of necessity, downward, and not upward. The Free Soil party gave place to the Republican party, on a still lower plane. The cry of "No more slave States" was exchanged for that of "No slave Territories." We need not pursue the history minutely. The Republican party, through the divisions of the Democratic party, came into power, with President Lincoln at its head, in March, 1861. How the Republican party was merged in the Union party, on the one sole platform of putting down the rebellion, we need not relate.

Suffice it to say that a "conservative" and a more "radical" wing of the Republican or Union party—call it by what name we will—has divided the Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Representatives, from the beginning of the Administration. The struggle between them—even more conspicuously than that between the Administration and the Opposition—has been the grand struggle of the past year, and has culminated in the complete triumph of the "conservatives," at the Baltimore Convention, the expulsion of the only "radical" member of the Cabinet, the veto of the President to the

most important bill of the session, and the proclamation of the President's purpose—in the teeth of his own Proclamation of Freedom—to reconstruct the Union with slavery, by the help of Southern votes, both for his own re-election, and for the control of Congress and the Supreme Court, in the interest of slavery! Pro-slavery conservatism has again triumphed, by its old policy of separating the abolitionists from each other!

Yet we are strangely told that the friends of freedom and of the slave must not divide their strength by refusing to vote for Mr. Lincoln!

Why! the party of Mr. Lincoln is the very party that already divides them from each other, and that binds them, hand and foot, to the car of the slave power!

What the cause of freedom and the slave now wants, is the union of all thorough abolitionists, whether of the Republican, the Union, or the Democratic parties.

For this purpose, Gen. FREMONT, the former favorite of the Republican party, has been nominated at the Cleveland Convention. Why should not all radical anti-slavery Republicans, Union men, and War Democrats, unite upon him, and defeat both the Democratic "copperheads" under Vallandigham, and the Weed and Seward "copperheads" now controlling the Administration of Mr. Lincoln? If Cochrane is not the right man, put CHASE in his room.

"Conservatism" of the Weed-Seward type is substantially at one with the pro-slavery Democracy of Powell, Saulsbury, Davis, and Vallandigham. Let them consort together, openly, not secretly, hereafter, if they will: and let all radical anti-slavery men unite in opposition to them.

There is in fact, and in reality, only two essentially different political elements in the country—the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery—let each sail under its own appropriate flag, and then we shall know where we stand. Nothing else is wanted, to secure speedy triumph of freedom.

What can be more suicidal than for abolitionists of the Republican and Union parties, or party, to continue their support of Weed, Seward, Lincoln, and the Blairs, leaving the anti-slavery War Democrats, like Dickinson, Butler, and hosts of others, without any political party, unless, in a spirit of similar infatuation, they should rush into the arms of Seymour and Vallandigham?

"United we stand: divided we fall."

We could not be more hopelessly divided and ruined than to scatter ourselves into the Lincoln party on the one hand, and the Old Democracy on the other, both parties, like their predecessors, controlled by slavery!

As well might we go back into the ranks of the Fillmore Whigs and the Polk Democrats. It would, in fact, be only playing the old sad farce and tragedy over again!

**Documents to be compared and studied.**—In order to a full and clear understanding, and an adequate appreciation of the Protest of B. F. WADE and H. WINTER DAVIS, and also of the letter of THOMAS J. DURANT, the readers of the *Principia* should refer to their files for the following Documents:—

1. The President's Amnesty Proclamation of December 8, 1863, in the *Principia*, whole number 193, for December 17, 1863, first page; also (same page) portions of the President's Annual Message, on the same subject.

2. Extracts from the President's Inaugural, March 4, 1861, copied into an editorial, headed "American News from England," in the *Principia*, whole number 224, for Aug. 4, 1864.

3. Editorial head "The President's Veto" including "Government in Revolted States," in *Principia*, whole number 221 for July 14, 1864.

4. "The Reconstruction Bill," which the President refused to sign. First article in the *News Department* of the *Principia*, whole number 222, for July 21, 1864.

5. The President's Proclamation of July 8, 1864, declaring his objections to signing the "Reconstruction Bill" of Congress. See *Principia*, whole number 221, for July 14, 1864, under the head "Miscellaneous" of the "News" Department, beginning on the fourth column of page 102, near the bottom.

If any earnest anti-slavery and Union man can study these documents, together with those in the present issue of the *Principia*, without arriving at the conclusion that the President has forfeited his claims to a re-election, we have no more to say to him!

## FEDERAL PAYMENT OF THE REBEL WAR DEBT.

In an article over the signature of "A," in last week's *Principia*, it was intimated that Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction involved the "FULL PAYMENT OF THE REBEL WAR DEBT." The intimation has stirred up no little feeling among the partisans of Mr. Lincoln. But it will now be seen that Messrs. WADE and WINTER DAVIS, chairmen of the Congressional Committees on the subject, understand the matter in the same light.

But the intimation of "A," in last week's *Principia*, was not founded on mere inference. We are informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that when the naked question of assuming the rebel debt was put to the President, by a Senator, the President gave him to understand, distinctly, that it was Constitutional, and that he was bound by his oath, to go according to that.

## "GETTING RICH BY SPECULATION."

One of the commonest beliefs among people is that "the speculators are getting rich," and it is not very strange that they should think so, when they witness the enormous profits apparently pocketed by them. So long as this belief continues, people will envy the speculators, even more than they censure them, and, for the most part, will follow their example, so far as they have the opportunity and the means. Thus it was, fifty years ago, when lawyers, doctors, and even clergymen turned speculators, and mechanics and laborers of all classes caught the mania, and invested their little surplus earnings in speculations of some sort, though on the smallest scale.

In vain may we preach or print against mercantile speculations, however wild, as being mischievous, dishonest, demoralizing, wicked, a robbery of the poor, &c.; in vain do we stigmatize it with the opprobrious epithets of gambling, or "faro"—as the *Evening Post* has it—so long as it is the accredited road to wealth, and to all that wealth secures and symbolizes; respectability, ease, luxury, influence, and enjoyment, so long will speculators hold up their heads, as high as honorable bankers and merchants; nay, even higher, while the appearance of their wealth continues, and consider their success in speculation as a plume of distinction in society, if not a passport to official positions.

It cannot be denied that there is much in the philosophy and the ethics of the day, that affords countenance to these estimates. If gain be godliness, if expediency be duty, if utility be virtue, if enjoyment (without inquiring after its conditions or its character) be the supreme good, if self-advancement, self-glorification, and self-pleasing be the chief end of man, the highest goal of human aspiration and endeavor, then he who gains wealth, and all that wealth brings with it, by successful speculation, is not to be regarded as of a lower rank—but rather a higher—than that of self-sacrificing patriots, heroes and martyrs.

Volumes, if not whole libraries, might be collected, in which this sentiment, in its abstract form, gives shape to public opinion. Moral philosophies, political economies, theories of government, and even of the divine government, have been founded upon it, or moulded and shaped by it. Political parties and ecclesiastical organizations have come out of these theories, or have been controlled or moulded by them.

To disparage speculation, then, we must show up its unprofitableness, and demonstrate its tendency to pauperism and rags.

The task is not a difficult one: for though gain be not godliness, yet godliness (downright honesty and righteousness) with contentment, is great gain.

From abstractions let us turn to homely, every day facts.

How "speculators get rich"—as a general fact—will be seen by the following, which we must premise, by the way, is not descriptive, directly, of the case of the speculator proper, but only of the honest, simple-minded shopkeeper, whom the operations of speculators compels to continue business, if at all, under the disadvantages of a continually rising market—a disadvantage with which the speculator has likewise to grapple, or quit speculating. But to our story, which we clipped out of a newspaper, some time since.

## "Dutch Calculation."

"A Dutchman who keeps a country store in the neighborhood of Boston, had ten pieces of calico on his shelves, when the prices began to advance. He sold out at the old rates, and said he, 'when I went to de city to buy more, de money dat I got for my ten pieces of calico bought only eight. I took my eight pieces home and marked a high profit on 'em and sold dem fast enough, and when dey was all gone I took my money and went to de city, and by dunder, it bought only six pieces. Well, I tink I, dis is making money backwards. But I took my six pieces home and put an awful big profit on dem, and now, tink I, I must make money like smoke. But when I got dem six pieces sold, I took de money I got for 'em to de city again, and thought I would get about twelve pieces, but de calicos had gone up again, and I got only four pieces. Well, I took dem home, put on a much bigger profit as I did before, and thought now I makes a heap of money. But when I got dem sold and went after more, de calicos had gone up again, I hope I may never die if I got more as two pieces for my money! So here I was. I had ten pieces of calico when I started off to sell 'em, and here I am now mit only two pieces and no money. Why, I should haf been better off, if I had shut up de store, keep my calicos and not sold dem at all.'

This amusing anecdote, ludicrous as it may appear, and provocative of merriment, at the poor Dutchman's expense, illustrates the process with a clearness that, one might suppose, should compel the insight of the dullest, and the assent of the most incredulous.

Yet it will be found, if we mistake not, that in many if not a majority of cases, the reader of the anecdote will only laugh at the dulness of the ignorant Dutchman, instead of receiving it as a demonstration of his own. In the shop of the retailer, in the counting house of the merchant, in the sanctum of the editor, will probably be found those who will still contend that the Dutchman was "making money" all the time, which they will suppose to be the same thing as increasing his property. On what other foundation than this, let it be asked, have financiers, statesmen, and orators so confidently insisted, within a few weeks, that the

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country was in a high state of pecuniary prosperity, and never so rich as at present, not only in spite of our wretched war, eating up millions per day, but, in fact, in consequence of the war, and of the commercial enterprise it has stimulated.

So wide spread is the delusion concerning the increase of property by selling goods at speculative prices, that we are tempted to make out and insert here, the poor Dutchman's cash account, item by item, in order to make it understood how his large receipts were absorbed by his large outlays in re-purchasing, leaving him without any cash balance, at last, and with nothing to show but his two pieces of calico, which, if sold at their cost, would leave him little more, at last, than the sum he must have had to make his first purchase with, in the beginning. We leave the reader to make out the account for himself, and learn more than he could do, by looking at it, after it was drawn out for him. The real result, however, is not, even thus, fully reached. The grand fallacy lies in supposing that the increase of money, in such cases, betokens a corresponding increase of property. The only value of money is the substantial wealth, food, raiment, shelter, conveniences, comforts, and necessities of life that can be obtained by it. When the bushel of wheat, for example, that was formerly bought for one dollar, can be had only by paying two dollars, and other things in like proportion, then the possession of a thousand dollars is only the possession and the evidence of as much wealth as five hundred dollars represented, when wheat was a dollar a bushel.

Money is called the measure of values, and ought to be, but is such only so long as prices remain stable. With every change of prices, the value of money changes, so that commodities are the measure of money, and determine its real value, instead of being the measure of the values of commodities. With every rise of prices, comes a corresponding decrease of the value of the money. The gains coming from a rise of prices come in money, not in commodities, so that with every enhancement of prices there comes the very reverse of an increase of property, as measured by money. A decrease instead of an increase of property is the result of the rise of prices, to those who have occasion to buy, and without such occasion money is of no use to anybody.

So that the poor Dutchman's account of the matter, after all, is the true account, laugh at it who will. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of the simple fact, in his case. Suppose him to have been a dealer in other commodities, as well as calicoes, and supposing the prices of these to have risen in proportion, while he was alternately buying and selling, at the current prices, his losses on them are to be added to his loss on calicoes, and the Dutchman stands not alone in this matter. It is the case of every retailer and wholesale dealer who has kept up an assortment, and has supplied his regular customers, during the rise of prices for the year past. It would have been better for them to have shut up shop, and sold nothing at all, so far as the profits of the single year are concerned. This is strictly and literally true, in a majority of cases, without taking into the account the losses they must sustain from the fall of prices, when the reaction comes, and it must come.

This is the mischief and injury done to honest dealers, by the rise of prices produced by speculators, even if they do not speculate themselves, at all.

But in such times, they are strongly tempted to speculate. It was so, fifty years ago, almost universally. The delusion became a pest-mania, bestriding the entire community, and almost everybody in the cities and chief towns were bankrupted by it. We fondly hope it has not been quite as universal now.

But if these things are done in the green time, what shall be done in the dry? If the regular dealers cannot buy and sell without loss, when merchandise is rising, how must it be with those who make the prices rise, and rely wholly on that rise for their profits? We know how it was fifty years ago. We know how it has been, in times of speculation and high prices, half a dozen times since. In nine cases out of ten, the speculating "operators," who thought themselves getting rich by the high prices produced by them on purpose for that end, have lost it all and become bankrupt, before they were done with it. In a majority of cases they have sunk into hopeless poverty, and large numbers of them have become dissipated vagabonds—nuisances in the communities in which they had figured as stars.

What better destiny could be anticipated for them? Some few of them have escaped, and have become permanently rich, about as many of them, probably, as have been struck with lightning, not as many of them as have died in poor houses or of delirium tremens.

The speculator, especially if successful, induces the mania for continued speculations, and gamblers in general. He continues the process of buying at higher prices than he has just sold for, as did the poor Dutchman, only on a vastly larger scale. His losses, during the rising process itself, must be in proportion, if he continues purchasing, and if he does not, his game is at once closed, and, with a world craving for enterprise, he has nothing to do. If the crash finds him with large lots of purchases at high prices, he is a gone man, at once. Second only to intemperance, which it largely ministers, if it be second, speculation is the chief source of poverty, des-

titution, and wretchedness, in the land. In this vice, no country vies with our own.

Mr. Secretary Fessenden, in his appeal to the people of the United States, for a loan to the Treasury, in speaking of the deranged condition of the currency, has said:

"The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth, has led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuations."

But "the deranged condition of the currency," as we have shown in a former article, has come chiefly from the facilities afforded by non-specie paying banks, to the speculators whom they have supplied with immense issues of irredeemable paper, thus expanding and consequently deranging the currency. The financial embarrassments of the Treasury originated chiefly there. The "sudden wealth" will, for the most part, disappear as suddenly as it came.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

A number of communications and other prepared matter designed for this week's *Principia* are deferred, to make room for two highly important Protests against Executive usurpation in the interest of slavery in the rebel States, as an element of reconstruction of the Union, and a means of re-electing the President. The one is from Messrs. B. F. WADZ, of Ohio, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, Chairmen of the Committees of each House, respectively, on the subject of reconstruction. The other is a letter from a prominent Union citizen of Louisiana, THOMAS J. DURANT, to HENRY WINTER DAVIS, on the same subject. Our readers, we trust, will carefully peruse, study, and preserve them.

#### GLASS HOUSES.

"Those who live in glass houses," &c.

Brother Goodell:—There are those of the Republican Party, who accuse Gen. FREMONT of so expressing himself in his letter of acceptance of his nomination, as to invitingly suggest his readiness to fraternize with Vallandigham, Long, and their political associates, who roughly assail the Administration, and that too with manifest sympathy with the designs of the rebels, and zealously defend themselves by the popular plea—"We are maintaining freedom of speech."

Those of the FRANK BLAIR school should not hasten to take up stones to throw at Fremont, on this pretext—for they "live in glass houses."

"Hear! Hear!"

FRANK BLAIR voted not to censure Long for his speech proposing to recognize as an established government, the rebel mob! J. R. J. NEWBURN, N. Y.

**The President's Prompter.**—The New York Sun, a paper evidently in sympathy with Gov. Seymour, and opposed to the Secretary of War, throws out ominous hints of the forth-coming excision of that member of the Cabinet, and adds:

"Thurlow Weed is in Washington, it is supposed for the express purpose of designating the victims, a work for which he is qualified by an enlarged experience of rascals and rascality, beyond the lot of most men. At any rate he is there by express invitation of the President," &c.

The "experience" of Thurlow Weed, and his intimacy and influence with the President may not be doubted. Whether Secretary Stanton is to be thrown overboard, in consequence, time will show. No one questions his agency in the removal of Mr. Chase, and if Mr. Stanton cannot make his peace with the Prompter, he must, most probably, follow. Weed would, no doubt, let him off, at a fair price. Every profession must live; political brokers among the rest.

#### OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

We have more orders on hand than we can supply at present. We shall soon publish another edition, and supply the orders in the order in which they were received at this office.

**Obituary.**—Died, at Oberlin, Ohio, on Thursday, July 28, Mrs. MERRILL, wife of J. W. MERRILL, formerly of Groveland (N.Y.) in the 62nd year of her age. She had been, for many years, an earnest laborer in every religious, reformatory and benevolent enterprise. The cause of missions, temperance, purity, and anti-slavery, enlisted her sympathies, prayers, active efforts, and intelligent and steady support. She remembered them that are in bonds, as bound with them, and openly espoused their cause; when it was most unpopular and most opposed. Since the commencement of the present war, and in view of the perverse course of the administration, her word has been, "the Lord will prevail; the nation may be crushed, but the slaves will be free."

For many years, her ill health had subjected her to suffering, and her hold on life had been precarious. But finally she died suddenly, after three days' sickness, from the breaking of an ulcer on the lungs. Her sufferings in this life were terminated, we doubt not, by a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

**Rescindment of Gen. Hunter's order banishing the Frederick Secessionists.**—The President has rescinded the order issued by Gen. Hunter banishing the rebel sympathizers of Frederick, Md., beyond the Union lines. The two gentlemen who were sent outside the lines were permitted to return upon taking the oath of allegiance.—*Wash. Cor. Herald.*

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF THE STATES.

Letter from Mr. Durant, of Louisiana, to H. Winter Davis.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1864.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir: The friends of freedom in Louisiana, thwarted in their efforts by the acts of the Executive at Washington, had placed their hopes on the bill guaranteeing us a republican form of government, which you reported to the House of Representatives, and which obtained such emphatic approval there, and in the coordinate branch of Congress. We had watched its progress with anxiety, for we perceived it would give us relief from the incapacity, and, as too many had cause to believe, from the infidelity to freedom which had been the essential characteristics of Executive administration in our state. It is with the deepest mortification, therefore, we find a measure protecting loyal men by the only constitutional power known to the government, defeated in its operation by the will of the Executive, seeking to perpetuate in Louisiana all that incapacity and selfishness can render odious to the citizens.

Knowing the vigilant attention bestowed by the Executive upon the legislative debates of Congress, which matured into the act of July 17, 1862, for the punishment of rebels and the confiscation of the property of their leaders, an anticipation which held out the prospect of a veto, we had trusted that the same amount of observation would be lent to a bill designed to protect the property, liberties and lives of loyal men, and guarantee us republican government; but we have discovered from the proclamation of July 8th that a bill so important had escaped the consideration of the Executive until "less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of the session," and could not, therefore, be allowed to become a law.

"The Executive," says this proclamation, "is unprepared to declare a constitutional power in Congress to abolish slavery in states;" upon which, without being charged with disrespect, we may say that it is no part of the constitutional duty of the Executive to declare what is or what is not the constitutional power of Congress, and that such a want of preparation is by no means calculated to excite remark. As the bill, however, which the Executive will not allow to become a law, provides—section 12—"that all persons held to involuntary servitude in the states aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their property shall be free forever;" and as the states referred to are, by section 1 of the bill, described to be those "states declared to be in rebellion against the United States, in all of which, except in Tennessee and in portions of Virginia and Louisiana, the slaves had been declared free by an Executive proclamation of 1st January, 1863, it is well calculated to excite remark that the language of the Executive must either mean that it is desirable to maintain slavery in the exempted districts of Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee on the one hand, or that the proclamation on the other has no legal effect in the remaining rebel states. If the proclamation abolished slavery in the districts to which it is applied, why should a congressional recognition of such a state of affairs be deemed unconstitutional? Or can the Executive believe that the Congress, the only power in our government to declare war, has less power to use the means of carrying it on, than the Executive Department?

Legally speaking, the inhabitants of the states declared by Congress to be in rebellion, are subject to the exclusive legislative power of Congress; and that the power of Congress, whenever exercised to remove the cause of the rebellion, should be brought into doubt before the people by the highest officer of the government, is one of those many unfortunate occurrences which leave the friends of our nationality without defence, and give to its enemies at home and abroad the opportunity to utter, without our being able to afford a plausible reply, the gravest accusations of insincerity on the part of the Executive in regard to the question of slavery.

The Executive is "also unprepared to declare that the free state constitutions already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught," &c. The Senate of the United States had already pronounced a decree, in a case where plenary authority was possessed by that body, that no state constitution had been installed in Arkansas. Will the Executive undertake, or is it prepared, to declare the action of the Senate a nullity, and recognize a state which the legislative department, in such a manner, in one of its branches, has declared to have no existence? Such would seem to be the design intimated.

As to the assertion that a free state constitution had been adopted in Louisiana, the executive has fallen into great error. No free state constitution had, on the eighth day of July, nor has yet—been adopted or installed in the fragment of Louisiana held by the military forces of the United States.

On the 24th of December, 1863, the Executive, in a letter addressed to the Major-General commanding the Department of the Gulf, constituted that officer the "master" to employ his words—"of the whole reorganization movement in Louisiana. As master, the Major-General declared the state constitution, overthrown by the rebellion, to be in force; amended it by military order as to the qualification of voters, and then ordered his constituency to elect Mr. Hahn Governor, which was done; and he, with the persons elected at the same order to other executive offices, were declared by the "master" to be the civil government of Louisiana.

But this Executive usurpation could not be made to work. "The constitution would not march." Mr. Hahn found that he could not perform the functions of Governor, without violating, at every step, the constitution which the "master" said was in force. Election workers had to be rewarded by being made judges, sheriffs, clerks, coroners, &c.—How was it to be done? The constitution of 1862 laid down that such officers were to be elected by the people. Did Mr. Hahn order an election? No! he coolly proceeded to appoint his partisans to these offices; thus violating the constitution, under the "master's" eye. The mode in which such conduct was pretended to be justified will be looked at, with some surprise by loyal people, who desire to maintain a republican system in opposition to autocratic forms.

Mr. Hahn was installed as Governor in New Orleans on the fourth of March, 1864, and on the fifteenth of that month there was addressed to him the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

To his Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:

Until further orders you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana.

Yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The missive is worthy of remark. It is signed by the incumbent of the Executive office, but not as President. It is not countersigned by the Secretary of State; and it bears not the seal of the government. It is unofficial. Yet, in effect, it appoints an officer—military governor of a state—unknown to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that, too, without the advice and consent of the Senate. It gives a military character, functions and powers to a man who has never been mustered into the service of the United States. It invests him, until further orders from the Executive, with the powers hitherto exercised by the military governor of Louisiana. That officer, who was a brigadier-general in the volunteer army of the United States, exercised all powers—executive, legislative and judiciary; he appointed to office and made removals at pleasure; pardoned criminals, investigated charges, ordered bail to be taken; levied taxes; modified or repealed statutes, and promulgated new ones; and all this the Executive empowers Mr. Hahn to do, in that portion of Louisiana in which by his proclamation of 2nd of January, 1863, he maintained slavery, and where it has never yet been legally abolished. The course thus pursued by the Executive in Louisiana, originating in and depending on the will of one man only, is purely atrocious, and against the constitution, but is preferred by him to the legislation of Congress.

The so-called constitutional convention now sitting in New Orleans was elected under the same usurped authority, and evinces the same aversion as the Governor to the principle which in Louisiana can alone "establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility"—equality of all men before the law—the failure to recognize which is, indeed, a defect in your bill, not pointed out by the Executive. The work of this convention all the friends of freedom in Louisiana hope and trust, will be rejected by the Congress, as emanating from an usurpation of power, by the Executive, no matter what may be its provisions.

The journalists, politicians, and public men of our country hold two sets of opinions, one for their private use, which they believe in, the other for public display; so that what appears to be public opinion cannot be trusted as the opinion of the public. If this do not cease, the cause of liberty is in danger. Our leading men look too much to the candidate, and too little to the law and the people:

"Full well they laugh, with counterfeited glee,  
At all his jokes, for many a joke has he;"

but in secret they deplore the calamity of a choice they dare not repudiate, from the unfounded fear that opposition would secure the success of an anti-national candidate. No nation will vote its own destruction, though the catastrophe may be accomplished by voting for incompetent men.

There cannot be a difference of opinion as to the conduct of the Executive in stifling your bill, and thus prolonging arbitrary government over the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, and defeating the will of the nation; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Executive may yet be made to understand that the representatives of the people are the only power competent to organize civil government in the insurrectionary districts.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS J. DURANT.

#### Concerning "Governor" Hahn.

L. Madison Day and J. Q. A. Fellows, two citizens of New Orleans, have addressed a letter to President Lincoln, in which they make public and prove by documents the fact that Michael Hahn, at present military governor of Louisiana, held and exercised the office of notary public in New Orleans during the rebel occupation of that place and under the rebel authority. They further call Mr. Lincoln's attention to the fact that by statute of the United States (12 U. S. Stat., 502-3) it is provided that every person, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of any office under the United States, shall take and subscribe an oath, a material part of which is as follows: "That I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." It is also further provided in said act, that if any person shall swear falsely under the same he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and liable to be punished accordingly.

They say, "It was the evident intention of Congress in passing and of yourself in approving the act, to exclude all men from office who could not take the oath aforesaid with a clear conscience. And it was also the intention of Congress and yourself, that if unscrupulous persons did take the aforesaid oath they should be subjected to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury."

They quote at length a certificate of the sale of a slave made on the 8th of April, 1862, to which Mr. Hahn certified in the following terms:

"Thus done and passed, in my Notarial Office, at the city of New Orleans, in the presence of Chas. Geo. Eckhart and W. H. Barremone, witnesses of lawful age and domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names with the parties, and me, the said Notary.

Original signed:

"CHAS. G. ECKHART, O. ANFOUX.

"W. H. BARREMON, THOS. H. LEE.

"MICHAEL HAHN, Notary Public.

"[L. S.] A true copy.

"MICHAEL HAHN, Notary Public.

They add a certificate of Mr. Hahn's oath, on accepting the office of Prize Commissioner, in July, 1863, swearing: "I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto."

They demand that for this act of perjury, as they declare it to be, Mr. Hahn shall be punished.

Mr. Hahn arrived in Washington yesterday.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

#### THE NEWS.

##### THE WAR.

**Before Petersburg.**—No further movements of importance before Petersburg are reported. We obtained a flag of truce from the enemy on Monday the 1st, to bury our dead. Our killed and wounded are now estimated at 2,500. The papers are filled with discussions of the cause of the failure of our forces in the recent attack. All agree that "somebody" is to blame, but who it is, is still a question of doubt. An investigation of the circumstances is to be had. The general impression seems to be that Gen. Grant is free from blame, and that, had his plans been fully carried out, Petersburg might have been ours.

The enemy attempted to explode a mine, last Friday morning, but did not succeed in doing us any material damage.

Picket firing is pretty constant along the line. A rebel battery recently planted north of the James river is giving us considerable annoyance. The weather continues very warm, and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers.

**Before Atlanta.**—Further particulars of the recent battles near Atlanta have been received. They fully confirm previous reports of our success, and of the advantages gained to us from them. Gen. Thomas estimates the total Union loss, in the Battle of July 20, at 1,733; rebel loss not less than 6,000. In the battle of the 22nd, Gen. Thomas estimates the Union loss at 3,500. The rebel loss, on that day, in prisoners alone, was 3,200; and their killed is known to have been over 2,000, and is supposed to have reached 3,000. Gen. Sherman gives the following official statement of the result of the two battles in question:

Total loss of Unionists, July 20	1,750
Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20	1,113
Rebel dead counted and buried July 22	2,142
Rebel dead in front of 15th Corps not in our hands	700
Rebel colors captured, July 20	18
Rebel prisoners captured, July 22	3,200
Union loss, all told, July 22	3,500
Union loss of cannon, pieces	10
Total Union loss	5,250
Total Union loss of artillery pieces	10
Total Rebel loss in killed	3,355
Total rebel loss in prisoners	3,200
Total Rebel loss in colors	25

The battle of Wednesday the 25th, as reported by newspaper correspondents, was at least equally successful. The rebel force under Gen. Loring and Stewart attacked our right flank, which had moved to the west and south of Atlanta, with a view to taking possession of the Macon railroad. The enemy were beaten off, in three successive attacks, with a loss estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. Gens. Loring and Stewart were both severely wounded. Gen. Howard (Gen. McPherson's successor) now in command of the Army of the Tennessee, sustained the weight of the rebel assault. Our loss was about 2,000. Gen. Sherman succeeded in establishing his lines where he had attempted to establish them.

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry succeeded in destroying 18 miles of railroad between Atlanta and Macon, but met with a formidable force of rebel infantry, while returning, was worsted, and lost a large proportion of their men who were taken prisoners by the enemy.

It is stated that Gen. Hood is being strongly reinforced from Louisiana.

**Contemplated attack upon Mobile.**—Advice from Admiral Farragut to July 26th, say that he was ready to commence operations against Mobile, and was only waiting for the co-operation of the land forces. There have been reports to the effect that the bombardment of the forts at the entrance of the harbor had already commenced, but they are not confirmed, and are probably premature.

**Rebel raiders continue to keep Maryland and Pennsylvania in a state of agitation.** The whereabouts and numbers of the enemy are not known, but it is believed that forces more or less formidable are still north of the Potomac. Citizens continue to run away with their valuables. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling for 30,000 volunteer militia to rally for the defence of the State. It is regarded as highly probable that a serious battle may yet be fought not far from the old Antietam battle-ground. Gen. Hunter has been superseded by Gen. Sheridan in command of the army operating on the Upper Potomac.

**Charleston.**—The enemy have concluded to release the fifty Union officers whom they had placed under our fire in Charleston. The exchange has accordingly taken place to the satisfaction of all concerned.

#### LATEST.

**Highly important!—Admiral Farragut's attack on Mobile.**—Our fleet past Fort Morgan—Secretary Stanton sends the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—9 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York: The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile, appears in the Richmond Sentinel of this date, and is transmitted by Major-General Butler to the President.

FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, Monday, Aug. 8—2 P. M.

To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President: The following is the official report, taken from the Richmond Sentinel of Aug. 8: E. F. BURNES, Major-General.



MOBILE, Aug. 5, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Sedden, Secretary of War:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels (fourteen ships and three iron-clads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The *Tecumseh*, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The *Selma* was captured. The *Gaines* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan*, is safe and will try to run up tonight. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaged Fort Powell, all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Gen. BUTLER telegraphs that Richmond papers of Saturday, 6th inst., announce that our forces had taken possession of Dauphin's Island, at the extremity of which stands Fort Gaines, commanding one of the flanks of the entrance to Mobile Bay.

The Navy Department yesterday engaged a fast steamer at New York, which is to be immediately loaded with ice and fresh provisions and despatched to the fleet off Mobile.

**The Rebel raid.**—We receive the following official intelligence:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

To Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department and the Department of the Susquehanna and Southwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:

"HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Aug. 8—8:40 P. M."

"Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

"Brig.-Gen. KELLY reports that a scout has just arrived from New Creek, and reports that Gen. AVERILL overtook the enemy near Morefield yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. AVERILL, however.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Comr."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Stoneman was among our men captured by the rebels in the recent raid on the Macon road.

**Before Petersburg.**—There is nothing new from General Grant, though it is said that preparations for something startling are in progress. Further particulars of the rebel demonstration of last Friday are given:—

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday evening, says:—

"It is not generally believed that the purpose of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the Fifth corps; but their intention was to damage a mine which they suspected was being dug in front of the Eighteenth corps. Certain it is, there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post, when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction the enemy were supposed to be advancing. As soon as the smoke cleared away the true state of affairs was discovered, and firing ceased."

A stray ball struck Colonel Steadman, commanding Second brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth corps, inflicting a wound which soon after resulted in death. He was a gallant officer, and his services were highly appreciated.

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning, at an early hour, when our gunners, not knowing their intention, opened fire upon them, killing and wounding about twenty. Nine of them arrived at headquarters on Saturday morning, some of them wounded. They represent the Confederacy as being in a bad way, on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday, when the mine was sprung, all leaving their guns and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the line. But they soon regained confidence, and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which, they say, was more than an hour and a half after the explosion.

These men say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is, they are ordered not to do so. But this would be of no effect, if they could afford to buy them, the price being forty cents a piece, and they have not been paid off, for a long time.

Very little firing took place on Saturday.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 7, 1864.

A terrible fight took place in front of Petersburg on Friday afternoon, lasting from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock. It commenced by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter. They also exploded a mine, which did no damage to our troops or works, but killed some of the rebels. The fighting on our side was principally by the Ninth Corps, and was most desperate.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Pennsylvania has decided by a vote of the people that her soldiers in the field are entitled to the right of suffrage. There was considerable copperhead opposition, the amendment being carried by about 10,000 majority. The vote was light.

**Death of Rev. Daniel Waldo.**—The Syracuse papers announce the death of Rev. Daniel Waldo, the celebrated centurion, which took place at Syracuse, New York, on Saturday, July 30th. He had been suffering some time past from an affection of the throat, and his decease was not unexpected.

Mr. Waldo was born in Connecticut in September, 1762. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the pensioners. In 1791 he graduated at Yale College, after which he entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He had been for many years a resident of Onondaga, where he was highly respected. In 1856 he was, on the nomination of General Amos P. Grainger, elected chaplain of the House of Representatives. He was a man of correct personal habits, to which he owed his extraordinary health and longevity. He preached frequently during the past year—often twice of a Sunday. The funeral took place at Syracuse the following Tuesday, Rev. D. Sprague of Albany, officiating.

**Fast Day** was generally observed in this and the neighbouring cities. Business was entirely suspended, and services were held in the various churches.

**Honor to the New Archbishop.**—Seymour, Weed, & Co. are courting the Catholics through their new Archbishop, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

ALBANY, July 30, 1864.

"To the Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York,

"Sir: We learn that the time approaches, when, called by the authority of your church to a wider sphere of Episcopal duty, you are about to leave this city.

"Permit us to say that your residence of seventeen years with us, has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to bear witness to the results of your episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct.

"In the newer and higher position to which you have been called, your labors, no doubt, will be equally auspicious; and the regrets we feel at parting with you are restrained by this conviction, and by a sense of gratification at this mark of the high appreciation in which you are held by your own church.

"Actuated by these feelings, we cordially invite you to meet us at dinner, on such day before your departure as you may please to designate.

"With feelings of sincere respect and esteem, we are your friends and well-wishers, Horatio Seymour, Peter Ganesvoort, E. P. Prentice, Ira Harris, Thomas Hun, John Tweddle, C. Comstock, R. W. Peckham, James Edwards, Lansing Pruyn, Franklin Townsend, Rufus H. King, Dexter Reynolds, H. Kumpely, John K. Porter, H. H. Martin, Geo. D. Van Buren, S. Oakley Vanderpool, Hamilton Harris, Howard Townsend, Chas. Van Benthuyssen.

ALBANY, August 5.

"Hon. Horatio Seymour, Peter Ganesvoort, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Erasmus Corning, and others.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much valued favor of the 30th ult., in which, with many expressions of courtesy and kindness, you invite me to meet you at dinner, on such day before my departure as I may please to designate. It is exceedingly grateful to me, in a moment so full of painful regrets, to receive this testimonial of esteem from so many of my fellow citizens, who are not only known to me by the high and honorable place which they hold in society, but who have also so long merited and received my sincerest respect for their great personal and private worth, and whose good opinion I have a right to prize. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept your flattering invitation—but the time remaining to me here is so brief, and my occupation so urgent, that, with much reluctance, I must beg to decline.

"You will allow me, however, to profit by the occasion which thus opportunely presents itself, of making my best and warmest acknowledgments for all the courtesy and kindness, for all the tokens of generosity and esteem, which I have so amply received from my fellow-citizens of Albany, without distinction of party or creed, from the first moment of my coming among them until now. And be assured that the sentiments of gratitude which all this inspires are fully shared by the Catholic community—clergy as well as laity, of whom I have been the honored, though unworthy representative. The relations of harmony and good will which I have sought ever to cultivate and promote, and which so happily exists between us, will continue, I trust, to grow and strengthen, even as the grateful remembrance of them will by me be only the more warmly cherished, by reason of the separation which has to take place.

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive, collectively and individually, my best wishes for both your temporal and eternal welfare, and the assurances of highest regard and esteem, with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany.

Archbishop Elect of New-York.

**Gov. Seymour** has addressed a letter to Sec. Stanton complaining of unequal and oppressive provisions of the draft. He contends that the demands upon New-York and Brooklyn are larger in proportion than upon other portions of the country, and suggests the appointment of a commission to examine and settle the question. He says that while our thirty-one Congressional Districts are called upon for 2,881 men each, in Massachusetts the average per district is only 2,167, or 714 less than in New-York.

**Counterfeiters.**—An extensive gang of counterfeiters has just been discovered and broken up in St. Louis. Fourteen of them were arrested and put in irons, and a vast amount of counterfeiters were taken from them. They have operated chiefly in \$20 greenbacks, and \$10 and \$50 United States Treasury notes of new issue, and also the 50-cent postal currency.

**The Quakers on the Draft.**—An official Declaration.—In the *Friends' Review* appears the following article, which may be taken as the official opinion of the Society of Friends on the draft:

"THE MILITARY DRAFT.—Most of our readers are probably aware that the President has ordered a draft to be made for such portion of five hundred thousand men as shall remain unfilled by volunteers for military service on the 5th of Ninth month next. This draft is to take place under the new Enrollment act, approved on the 4th instant, and it is a remarkable fact, calling for great thankfulness on the part of Friends, that while this law declares that 'no

payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service,' it has a section specially providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way effect the law passed on the 19th and approved on the 24th of second month last, by which members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, are considered non-combatants, and relieved from military service.

"It is true that in thus relieving Friends from bearing arms the government has not relinquished its claim upon them for the performance of such duties as they can discharge without infringing upon their principles of peace, but it directs that those who may be drafted 'shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.'

"It is understood that the Secretary of War, recognizing the scruples of Friends against acting as surgeons or nurses in military hospitals, and knowing how earnestly they are engaged in promoting the welfare of the freed-people, will take care to assign them to positions which shall not interfere with their religious principles.

"Friends have officially declared, in various memorials presented to Congress by several Meetings for Sufferings, that 'they ask for no relief from their share of its [the government's] burdens, but are always ready to sustain it in every way that does not prevent the exercise of the rights of conscience; that 'we do not wish, especially in this day of trial, to shrink from any of the duties of faithful citizenship which do not contravene the paramount law of Christ; and that 'it is our duty to sustain [civil government] by all the influence we may be able to exert, both by word and deed, subject to the paramount law of Christ; and in this day of fearful strife, when so many of our fellow citizens are brought into suffering, we have no desire to shrink from the discharge of all our duty, nor from contributing to the relief of distress by every means in our power.' If there be any meaning in these declarations, they may surely be considered as fully acknowledging the right of the government to call upon Friends to perform their share of its burdens in any way that does not violate their right of conscience. We presume few of our members can be found who are unwilling to aid in the care of the freed-people, or, to a certain extent, in the relief of the sick and wounded. Are we, then, released from these duties by the fact that we are excused from military service? Or does the government relinquish its rightful claim upon us for services which accord with our religious principles because it recognizes our rights of conscience: classes us as non-combatants, and releases us from bearing arms? We cannot but regard it as a mistaken view of the subject, to look upon the service substituted for arms-bearing, as a penalty or as a purchase of religious liberty.

"Our early Friends, because Christ forbids all swearing, refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, but they subscribed the declarations of fidelity and Christian faith, which were substituted for the oath by Parliament. They did not regard this substitution as a violation of the rights of conscience, or as a purchase of exemption from oath-taking; but, says Sewel, 'by this we now see the religion of the Quakers acknowledged and tolerated by an act of Parliament.'

"Again, when in 1699, confined, altered and extended in 1715, a grant was obtained of an affirmation instead of an oath, in courts of justice and other places, although some Friends hesitated to accept it, yet the society, as a body, gratefully received it, and in the London Epistle of 1716 thus expressed their gratitude. 'The Lord our God, who for the sake of his heritage, hath often heretofore rebuked and limited the raging waves of the sea, hath, blessed be his name, mercifully dispersed the cloud threatening a storm, which lately seemed to hang over us; which, together with the favor God hath given us in the eyes of the King and the government, for the free enjoyment of our religious and civil liberties, call for true thankfulness to Him. And to humbly pray to Almighty God for the King and those in authority, for his and their safety and defence, is certainly our Christian duty, as well as to walk innocently as a grateful people.'

"Is not a similar expression of gratitude now due from the Society of Friends in this country to the Great Disposer of events; and of grateful acknowledgement for the kindness and favor shown by the President, the Secretary of War, and Congress, in granting them religious liberty and immunity from suffering in the midst of a great war?"

**The case of Gen. Dix.**—City Judge Russell has rendered his opinion in the case of General Dix and his officers, who were charged with kidnapping, inciting to a riot, and forcibly and illegally detaining property, in the matter of the arrest of one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and the seizure of the office of that paper and of the *World*.

Judge Russell decided that there was sufficient cause to hold the accused, and that the case, like any other criminal complaint, must be submitted to the Grand Jury.

**A Matrimonial Scheme in Paris.**—A letter from Paris has this account of a new scheme:

"Till now persons contemplating marriage were content to announce their wealth and circumstances. But now-a-days improvement is sought for everything, and we are refining matters in this era of progress.

"Such is the idea of a certain genius who proposes to establish a newspaper to be devoted exclusively to ensuring the happiness of his contemporaries, both male and female, by facilitating their union in matrimonial ties.

"The title is chosen *L'Echo Nuptial*, and the motto 'Toutes les âmes sont sœurs'—all souls are kin.' Every day the *Echo Nuptial* will publish several columns of 'Wants' and 'Offers,' and also a short correspondence between the advertisers, together with a review of the matrimonial market, announcing day by day, whether blondes are in favor; whether brunettes rule high; whether there is a brisk demand for widowers or widows, and whether the business of matrimonial exchange is good.

"The deviser of this ingenious project, who is convinced that it will prove a success, has the funds ready to embark in it, and will begin business early in the coming autumn.

**A new metal called langite**, a basic sulphate of copper, has been discovered and exhibited before the Geological Society, by Professor Muskelyne.

**M. Francois Victor Hugo**, having dedicated to Gen. Garibaldi the 13th volume of his masterly translation of Shakespeare, has recently received from the Italian hero the following letter: My young friend: The Victor Hugos have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they will never use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—William Shakespeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and myself.

G. GARIBOLDI.

Mons. Francois Victor Hugo, Guernsey.

Switzerland and the United States.

—WASHINGTON, August 8.—The government has been officially advised of a meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, "in favor of the Union and of measures taken by the government at Washington for the abolition of slavery," and at which an address was adopted, offering the most ardent prayers that, inspired solely by patriotic thought, the states still in revolt may range themselves forever under the star-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva with all their wishes forward this movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant, without distinction of race at the North, as well as at the South."

The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

"To the people of Geneva:

"I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command I give you thanks, in the name of all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong claim which binds the first federal republic of America to the oldest and foremost federal republic of Europe. The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whoever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States, which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic faction. With ardent prayers for the preservation of the constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens,

Your most obedient and sincere friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"State Department,

Washington, July 30, 1864."

From the Milwaukee Daily Life.

## THE CABINET.

The Cabinet of President Lincoln is not such a one as gives confidence to the great body of Union men. With the retirement of Mr. Chase the Cabinet is left without a single member to represent the radical Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, and the present Cabinet is made up of men—if perhaps we except Mr. Fessenden—whose whole life has been occupied in averaging probabilities, weighing expediences, effecting compromises, and striking the balance between parties. They are not men governed by inherent principles of right, but men controlled by the shifting circumstances of the passing hour. Probably no Cabinet of any President for the last thirty years was so unsatisfactory to the great mass of the President's supporters as Mr. LINCOLN's is to his. BLAIR has become a stench in the nostrils of Anti-Slavery men, and yet he has driven Mr. Chase out of the Cabinet, the only man in it who inspired Anti-Slavery men with confidence—the only man in it who foresaw from the first the true character of this conflict, and who maintained the rights of colored men, and the necessity as well as duty of calling them into the military service. And this is the tendency of things at Washington. The Baltimore Convention distinctly admonished the President that we must have unity in the Cabinet, and the President responds by ridding it of the Anti-Slavery element, and strengthening the power of the Blair faction. It is true, it was distinctly understood by the Convention that the resolution relating to the Cabinet was intended as a censure upon BLAIR, BATES and SEWARD, yet as the Convention stultified itself by endorsing without reserve the conduct of the President, he takes them at their word, and says "you approve of BLAIR & Co., and so do I." And their mouths are shut! It is true the feeling against BLAIR and his sympathizers was so strong in the Convention, that had a resolution been introduced censuring them by name, it is said it would have passed by an overwhelming majority. But the friends of the President prevented the introduction of such a resolution by promises that the required change would be made without it.

The conduct of the President toward Mr. CHASE, as described by the *Cincinnati Gazette*, is inexplicable on any other ground than a determination to get rid of him. That he should refuse to accede to a Cabinet officer a personal interview, was an indignity that no honorable man could submit to, and we do not wonder that Mr. CHASE resigned, or that the Union press of Ohio side with Mr. CHASE against the President. No personal difficulties are likely to grow out of this act, but it fills Anti-Slavery men with foreboding, for the future.

The President cannot afford to alienate the Anti-Slavery men of the country from his support, or to swap them off for BLAIR. It is the belief that he will dispense with the counsels of such men as BLAIR in his Cabinet that induces thousands of the best men to support him. They would not do it, if they believed BLAIR was to remain in the Cabinet.

Thousands, too, are "waiting for something to turn up" to relieve them from the responsibility of voting for LINCOLN.

If GRANT or FREMONT is nominated by the Democrats they will vote for either of them, and run the chances, rather than sustain the BLAIR dynasty. For, the truth should be told plainly—there is deep dissatisfaction with Mr. LINCOLN, among large numbers of the most loyal men, and of course Mr. LINCOLN, since his nomination, has not tended to remove that dissatisfaction.

It will not be politic to experiment further upon the Anti-Slavery sentiment, by trying to conciliate pre-slavery men, else this dissatisfaction may break out into open revolt. The people are determined on a change, and through the President or over the President they will have it, and the sooner the President, and his friends understand this fact, and act upon it, the more certain will be his prospect of success.

## FOREIGN.

**Europe.**—The *St. David*, Africa, *Saxonia*, *City of Manchester*, and *City of Cork* have arrived. European news is to the 26th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Lindsay, Lord Palmerston states again, that he thinks that at present no advantage will be gained by meddling in the American war. According to the *Independence*, Mr. Slidell has left Paris on a visit to Napoleon, at Vichy.

The first sitting of the Peace Conference of Vienna took place on the 25th of July. Herr Von Bismark was in Vienna, and was to take part in the Peace Negotiations. The Chambers of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg have unanimously resolved to protest against the occupation of the City of Rendsburg, in Holstein, by Prussian troops, and to request the Government to oppose, in conjunction with other States, this violence with the necessary means.

The French Government has invited all the Powers of Europe to send representatives to an International Congress, for the regulation of telegraphic communication.

Louis Napoleon is to have an interview with the King of Prussia. The King of Belgium is in Paris. The object of his visit is stated by some to be to negotiate a marriage between the Count of Flanders, the second son of the King, and Princess Anna Murat. Again it is surmised that he is in consultation with Napoleon relative to a suitable successor to Maximilian in Mexico—the new Emperor being childless. The King of Belgium, it will be recollected, is father-in-law to Maximilian. By others it is asserted that the King is simply on a pleasure trip, for the benefit of his health.

The forces of Major Gordon, who has rendered such important services to the Government of China, have been disbanded. In Japan, quarters have been arranged for the British troops at Yeddo.

**Mexico.**—By the arrival of the *Romano* we have dates from Vera Cruz to July 23. Maximilian has extended an amnesty and pardon to all political prisoners; but those who have killed a French soldier or burned a place occupied by the French are excluded from the amnesty.

It is asserted, apparently on good authority, that Gen. Uraga has been negotiating with Maximilian upon terms of submission to the Empire, and that the conditions on which it was made contingent have been accepted. If this be true, it is the severest blow which has yet befallen the National cause.

A conspiracy against the French has been discovered at Tepic. The French forces were about to enter Durango. The forces of the National Government which were at Saltillo had marched from there to Monterey, where Juarez had been joined by Negrete with over 600 men. The French Military law has been introduced by Maximilian until further notice. The forces of Cortina at Matamoros have been joined by many Union and Rebel deserters, who are paid \$1 per diem in Mexican gold.

**South America.**—By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen*, we have dates from Panama to July 27. From Peru we learn that the Government has sent Commissioners to Europe to negotiate a loan for \$50,000,000. The Governments of Chili and Ecuador advise Peru to comply with the demands of Spain. Fresh trouble appears to be brewing between Chili and Bolivia.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Hibernian*, we have two days' later news from Europe.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton had reached Liverpool from the rebel States. The proceeds of the sales were to be applied to the redemption of cotton loan bonds and the payment of the dividends of the coming accounts thereon.

An iron-plated ram, hoisting the United States flag, passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July, standing westward.

Captain Semmes was in Liverpool.

The late rumor of an American naval fight off Bantry Bay was caused by the reports of guns used at artillery practice by the British coast guard from a man-of-war.

A Copenhagen paper states that a nine months' armistice has been agreed upon between the Danes and the German Powers. It was thought that Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg would be completely separated from Denmark, and placed under the rule of a prince recognized by the Germanic Union.

The celebrated Yelverton case has been decided in the House of Lords against Mrs. Yelverton.

## DR. CHEEVER'S RATIFICATION SPEECH.

"A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.—FOR THE SECURITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—A Christian Duty, and a National Necessity.—Speech by REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. at the Fremont Ratification Meeting in the Church of the Puritans, on Monday Evening, July 11, 1864.

Now published in a pamphlet of 20 pages, including platform of principles, by J. W. ALLEN, 104 W. 3d St. Price 10 cents.

WILLIAM NEELY.

**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**  
348 Bowery, opposite Third St.,  
Corner of Great Jones street, NEW-YORK.  
Quick sales and small profits my motto. The Simile  
Simplicity is better than the Slow Shilling.



## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY EDEN SHIRLEY.

Dreams of our childhood—  
 Charmed days ago—  
 Ah! sunlight so golden  
 Ne'er since hath shone!  
 Never, such splendors  
 Have greeted our eyes—  
 Purple and crimsoned,  
 And rose-tinted skies—  
 Rose tints are fading; dim grows Life's way—  
 God guide our footsteps, forever and aye!

Varied and many,  
 Life's changes to us—  
 Smiles gild the present,  
 Tears dim the past—  
 Friends have been scattered,  
 Like leaves on the blast—  
 Keep us, Oh Father!  
 True, to the last!

Rose tints are fading; dim grows Life's way—  
 God guide our footsteps, forever and aye!

We've twined many garlands,  
 Of blossoms, most rare,  
 Which breathed of Elysium,  
 So odorous the air—  
 Sparkling with dew-drops,  
 Fresh as the dawn—  
 The garlands lie withered,  
 Their fragrance is gone!

Rose tints are fading; dim grows Life's way—  
 God guide our footsteps, forever and aye!

Sometimes, we listen  
 For tones of "lang syne,"  
 Sounding forever,  
 Through changes of time—  
 Till o'er us loveliness,  
 White wings of Peace,  
 Tenderly soothe us,  
 Till murmurings cease!

Rose tints are fading; dim grows Life's way—  
 God guide our footsteps, forever and aye!

Oh, painfully present,  
 Bring changes of time,  
 Visions, that haunt us,  
 Of beauty sublime!  
 Faces, long yearned for,  
 Fainter than morn—  
 Dear eyes, whose love-light  
 Slumbers, too long!  
 Lips, whose soft melody,  
 Oh, never again,  
 Shall gladden our hearts,  
 With their sweet, thrilling strain!

Rose tints are fading; dim grows Life's way—  
 God guide our footsteps, forever and aye!

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls,  
 Where the dead and dying lay,  
 Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,  
 Somebody's Darling was borne one day—  
 Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,  
 Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,  
 Son to be hid by the dust of the grave,  
 The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,  
 Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,  
 Pale are lips of delicate mold—  
 Somebody's Darling is dying now.

Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow  
 Brush all the wandering waves of gold,  
 Cross his hands on his bosom now,  
 Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Rise him once for somebody's sake,  
 Mourn a prayer soft and low;  
 One bright curl from its fair mates take,  
 They were somebody's pride you know;  
 Somebody's hand hath rested there,  
 Was it a mother's soft and white?  
 And have the lips of a sister fair  
 Been baptized in the waves of light?

God knows best! he has somebody's love;  
 Somebody's heart enshrined him there;  
 Somebody's wafted his name above  
 Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.

Somebody wept when he marched away,  
 Looking so handsome, brave and grand;  
 Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,  
 Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—  
 Yearning to hold him again to his heart;  
 And there he lies, with his blue eyes dim,  
 And the smiling child-like lips apart.

Tenderly bury the fair young dead,  
 Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;  
 Care on the wooden slab at his head,  
 "Somebody's Darling slumbers here."

## THE STARS.

[TRANSLATED BY LUCY H. HOOPER.]

"Sind die Sterne fromme Lämmer?"

Are the stars the lambs of Heaven  
 That, when fades the day on high,  
 Night, the shepherdes, doth lead  
 To the blue fields of the sky?

Are they lilies, silver lilies,  
 That, from out their cups of light,  
 Pour the fragrant waves of slumber  
 On the weary earth all night?

Are they lighted tapers shining  
 On the holy altar high,  
 When the deep and solemn darkness  
 Fills the wide dome of the sky?

No! they are the silver letters  
 Of which loving angels write,  
 On the azure page of Heaven  
 Countless songs in lines of light.

ROSE SHERWOOD,  
OR  
THE STARLIT PATH.

A TALE OF CONSCIENCE.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODSELL FROST.\*

## CHAPTER III.

SELF DENIAL.

"There! There comes our beautiful evergreen!" shouted Rose Sherwood, on Christmas morning, as she threw open the blinds, and looked out upon the dazzling icicles that hung like jewels upon the small trees and shrubs of the garden. "O, Helen, do come and see how well Arthur has succeeded! Such a splendid tree! So green and fresh, and such a fine shape. It is the finest I ever saw! Come, Helen, and see it!"

But Helen was too busy over her work to look up. A small round basket filled with many tinted spools of glossy silk, lay in her lap, while a tiny heart-shaped needle book, nearly finished, occupied her hands.

"Helen Sherwood, the tree has come! Do you know it?" said Rose, merrily tapping her sister's curly head.

"O, yes, Rose; I know it. But how, if I keep stopping, am I ever to finish this work. It is a present for Aunt Emily, and cannot be hurried. You know how particular she is, Rose; so do not trouble me any more."

"To be sure," said Rose, "Aunt Emily is very nice. I should not dare try to make anything for her." Then Rose hurried away to help Arthur trim the tree, which now occupied the center of the kitchen. "What a beauty, Arthur. How well you have done!" she exclaimed, in delight.

"Where shall we have it?" asked Arthur. "In the parlor, unless mamma objects," replied Rose. "Mother, may we have our tree in the parlor?"

Mrs. Sherwood hesitated a moment; and seeing no reasonable objection, consented.

The children were to have a sleigh ride in the afternoon, and towards night Aunt Emily was expected with their three cousins; Emma, Alice, and Horace; so that there was but a short time to complete their arrangements for evening. While Rose and Arthur were trimming and setting up the tree, Helen was taking the last fine stitches upon the beautiful gift needle book, and thinking what her Aunt Emily might possibly put in the tree for her. "Aunt Emily is rich," said she to herself, "and she has promised to help us fill the tree. How much I should like a silver fruit knife, or a gold pencil." Just then the door opened and Mrs. Sherwood entered with a basket in her hand, covered with a white napkin.

But Helen did not look up, or speak. Arthur and Rose had now finished setting up the tree, and came in from the cold parlor, rubbing their hands.

"Which of my children would like to do an errand this morning?" asked Mrs. Sherwood. "Here is a nice chicken pie to be taken to Mrs. Root. She is very poor, and has been sick, a long time; so I dare say they will have no merry making there, to-day."

Now the children all felt that they had no time to spare from merry Christmas, and its pleasant scenes, for the long cold walk in the most forbidding part of the city, so they were silent. Arthur very much wished to accompany his mother, but he had promised to meet a company of boys, at eleven, for a military parade. Rose and Helen each had their plans for the little time that remained before dinner. Mrs. Sherwood looked at Helen, who had now finished her work, and was tying the needle book with a bit of crimson ribbon.

"O, mother!" said she, "it is so cold, and such a disagreeable place to call on a holiday; and I hate Mrs. Root!" and Helen curled her pretty little mouth with disgust at the suggestion.

Mrs. Sherwood's expression of sorrow conveyed a more cutting reproach than any words could possibly have done. She only said, "Self-denial is a great privilege, Helen, and never fails to bring a blessing."

Had the enchanted ring dazzled upon the finger of Rose, she might perhaps have withstood its admonitions, but by the still small voice of conscience she was now awakened from her selfishness, and aroused to duty.

"Mother," said she, starting to her feet, "I will go to Mrs. Root's with the basket; and if you are willing I would like to take a Christmas present to little Aggie Root."

"Have you anything to spare, Rose?" asked Mrs. Sherwood.

"O, yes, mother; you have said that I am too old to play with dolls, and think how

many I have. There is Josephine Bonaparte, and Martha Washington, and Florence Nightengale, and Grace Greenwood, and dear little Eva St. Clair, besides the crying baby, and the servant girl Betty."

"Well done, Rose," said Arthur, "what a family you have! You must be very careful with so many responsibilities."

"I think she can at least afford to part with the crying baby," said Mrs. Sherwood.

"Ho!" said Arthur in disgust, "dolls are a perfect nuisance, any way. Better give them the whole pack."

"The crying baby for little Aggie, mother," said Rose, quite overlooking Arthur's contempt, "and Josephine Bonaparte for Susan Root, who is eight years old, and never had anything better than a rag doll in her whole life."

Rose now opened a box containing her treasures, and added her donation to the Christmas basket.

Arthur, inspired by his sister's example, found some trifles for Freddy, and by this time Rose was ready to start.

The air was cold and frosty, and the well-laden basket too heavy to permit Rose to hasten her walk, but her heart was light, and her face full of sunshine. Helen had spoken the truth when she said that Mrs. Root's was a disagreeable place to call.

Rose thought of it as she cautiously made her way along the dark, rickety staircase and peeped into the miserable room. Two crazy bedsteads, a wretched old stove, a black wash bench, pine table, and array of broken chairs completed the furniture.

Cleanliness, so often the redeeming feature of poverty, was wanting here. Illness had disabled the unhappy mother so long, that there were really no light shades in the picture. Very, very forbidding it looked to Rose, in contrast with her own pleasant home.

Mrs. Root was sitting up in bed, propped, not by pillows, but by an old ragged coverlid, while the three children shivered about the stove. The door stood partly open for the smoke to escape, which the stove was too old and miserable to confine.

Rose, the cheerful, merry little Rose, sighed as she stood upon the threshold.

"Mother, isn't to-day Christmas!" asked Freddy Root.

"I don't keep any account of days, I have been sick so long. It may be, though. I shouldn't wonder if it was, Freddy," said Mrs. Root, in a feeble voice.

"It isn't merry Christmas, to-day isn't," said little Aggie.

"That's so," said Freddy, sullenly.

"I just wish I had an apple," said Susan.

"I'd rather have a crust of bread, or a nice warm potatoe, I guess," said Freddy.

"Merry Christmas!" chimed in the musical voice of Rose. The group started, and turned suddenly toward the door.

"Mrs. Root," said Rose, taking her basket to the bed side, and resting it in an old chair, "Santa Claus sent me over here to make an apology. He would have come himself, last night, but he had not time to get around, his cares are so much greater than usual."

"So he sent you, did he? Well, that's all the better," said Mrs. Root, with a brightening smile.

"He made me his agent," said Rose, laughing; "and Aggie, what do you think I have brought you?"

The three children crowded around Rose, with eager, expectant eyes.

"There, Aggie, that is yours," said Rose. And this, Susan, I brought for you. And here, Freddy, these are Arthur's gifts. Now I hope you will have a merry Christmas."

As soon as the exclamations of wonder and delight had subsided, a little, Rose drew out a loaf of bread, and the tempting chicken pie. "Mrs. Root," said she, "these are for your Christmas supper, and mother bade me ask you what you wanted most for yourself and the children, and to say that she would soon come herself and see how you did."

"Your mother is very good," said Mrs. Root, while grateful tears glistened in her eyes.

"Isn't Wose very good, ma?" said little Aggie.

"Yes; Rose is very good indeed. We all thank her, and shall not soon forget her kindness."

"I reckon I shall go it now, with these 'ere skates! They are just a fit," said Freddy.

"Arthur thought they might fit you," said Rose. "He used them some last year, but now he has a new pair."

"I shall call my new doll Rose Sherwood," said Susan, wishing to pay some tribute to

the young donor, and uncertain how to express her thanks.

"Call her anything you please; she is yours now. My name for her was Josephine Bonaparte," said Rose.

"That is a very pretty name," said Susan, but I like Rose Sherwood best.

Rose took her leave of the dreary and dismal hearth where her presence had brought so much gladness, with the feeling in her heart that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

## THE EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

Editors Principia.

In looking over the contents of a recent number of the Principia, I was much interested in reading an article from the pen of Madame Demorest, entitled "Women and Work." The importance of making labor honorable among females, of teaching woman to rely upon her own resources, and of qualifying her, if need be, to maintain herself without thereby subjecting her to a loss of social position, can scarcely be over-estimated and it is a matter of rejoicing that women of talent and influence are beginning to agitate this question. But, while highly approving, in most respects, the article referred to, I was surprised and pained to meet with the following sentiment:

"Until sixteen is sufficient time for any girl of ordinary intelligence to go to school."

Has not the day for such limited views of female education, in an enlightened country like ours, passed away? Is it not enough that, for ages, an incubus in the form of public sentiment has, with rare exceptions, effectually prevented woman from rising in the scale of literary acquirements, that now, when we are beginning to wake to the propriety of giving her equal opportunities with man in this respect, one of her own sex should lend her influence against the reform?

Would the writer of the article in question for a moment imagine that a young man could acquire anything like a thorough education in so short a time? And does she not, by her declaration, really deny the importance of anything more than the most common attainments to woman? The ordinary minds which she particularly designates will not be likely to commence with zest a course of study earlier than the more gifted; indeed we apprehend that most girls, however much they may have been urged and pushed forward previously, do not take hold of study in earnest, much before the age of fourteen or fifteen. We speak from experience and observation. What time, then, according to the rule above quoted, will remain for gaining a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics, or of Intellectual Philosophy, now commonly pursued in schools—not to mention French, Latin, and Greek, which are beginning to be considered requisite to a finished education, in either sex? Who that has tried it, does not know that it requires several years to obtain even a good knowledge of Latin, and that very little progress is made in this, as well as in mathematics, before the mind becomes somewhat matured—which few will admit is the case under the ages of fifteen or sixteen?

If limits are to be prescribed, let them be at the beginning rather than toward the completion of an education. I am convicted that great injury, both mental and physical, is often done by forcing children forward in school too early, as the prematurely benumbed intellects of some, and untimely graves of others too surely testify. I care little whether a child shall have learned anything more than to read and spell, under ten years of age; and for three or four years subsequent to this, would be exceedingly careful that the intellect should not be over-taxed. I believe that facts would bear me out in affirming that, in nine cases out of ten, those who have attained to eminence in learning, who have shone as literary stars, were not, in their early days, the surfeited, precocious children of hot-bed cultivation.

But if the views I have submitted upon this point are correct, it is evident that a young lady will have reached a much maturer age, by the time that she shall have completed her school education, than that prescribed by Mme. Demorest. And such must necessarily be the case, unless indeed we adopt the notions of our ancestors and consider woman as needing nothing more than the most ordinary educational advantages—which I think even Mme. Demorest would hardly be willing to allow.

My candid opinion is, that if a much longer time were allowed young ladies, before completing their school education, than is now customary, that instead of being almost constantly absorbed in study they might have time also to acquire other branches of

useful knowledge, such as housekeeping, or learning a trade, the result would be most beneficial, and woman would be qualified to do her duty in every department which she might be called upon to fill. AMELIA. GRINNELL, IOWA.

## OUR CASKET.

SOLITUDE.

By all means, use sometimes to be alone;  
 Salute thyself: see what thy soul doth wear.  
 Dare to look in thy chest: for 'tis thine own,  
 And tumble up and down what thou findest there.  
 George Herbert.

No man has so much care, as he who endorses after the most happiness. Bion.

GAYETY.

Whom call we gay? that honor has been long  
 The boast of mere pretenders to the name.  
 The innocent are gay. The lark is gay,  
 That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,  
 Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams  
 Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest.  
 The peasant, too, a witness of his song,  
 Himself a songster, is as gay as he.  
 But save me from the gayety of those,  
 Whose headaches nail them to the noon-day bed,  
 And save me, too, from theirs, whose haggard  
 eyes  
 Flash desperation, and betray their pangs  
 For property stripped off by cruel chance:  
 From gayety, that fills the bones with pain,  
 The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe.  
 Cooper.

HUMILITY.

Oh! I would walk  
 A weary journey, to the furthest verge  
 Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand,  
 Who, in the blaze of wisdom and of art,  
 Preserves a lowly mind; and to his God,  
 Feeling the sense of his own littleness,  
 Is as a child of meek simplicity.  
 H. K. White.

SUFFERING.—Benevolence has a higher aim than to bestow enjoyment. There is a higher good than enjoyment; and this requires suffering, in order to be gained. Suffering ministers to human excellence; it calls forth the magnanimous and sublime virtues, and, at the same time, nourishes the tenderest, sweetest sympathies of our nature; it rouses us to energy, and to the consciousness of our powers, and, at the same time, infuses the meekest dependence on God; it stimulates toil for the good of this world, and, at the same time, weans us from it, and lifts us above it. I have seen it admonishing the heedless, reproving the presumptuous, humbling the proud, rousing the sluggish, softening the insensible, awakening the slumbering conscience, speaking of God to the ungrateful, awakening courage, and force, and faith, and unwavering hope of heaven. I do not then doubt God's beneficence, on account of the sorrows of life. I look without gloom on this suffering world.  
 W. E. Channing.

WORK.

Be sure, no earnest work  
 Of any honest creature, howbeit weak,  
 Imperfect, ill-adapted, fails so much  
 It is not gathered as a grain of sand  
 To enlarge the sum of human action used  
 For carrying out God's end. No creature works  
 So ill, observe, that therefore he's cashiered.  
 The honest, earnest man must stand and work:  
 The woman also; otherwise she drops  
 At once below the dignity of man.  
 Accepting serfdom. Free men freely work:  
 Whoever fears God, fears to sit at ease.  
 Mrs. Browning.

HOPE.

See, near the verge, another chariot stays;  
 An ivory shell inlaid with crimson fire,  
 Which comes and goes within its sculptured rim  
 Of delicate, strange tracery; the young spirit  
 That guides it has the dove-like eyes of hope;  
 How its soft smile attracts the soul! as light  
 Lures winged insects through the lampless air.  
 Shelley.

ALL SPIRITS are enslaved which serve things evil.  
 Shelley.

IT IS THE TRUE ARCADIA, where you find cultivated and refined people busying themselves with the simplest toils.  
 Mrs. Stowe.

## THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

It is the day when you may sit down to the Bible, without fear of disturbance. It is the day when, alongside of Enoch, you may feed the flame of devotion, and try to divine the wonders and imbibe the ardor of a walk with God. It is a day when, according to your various mood, you may mourn with Abraham at Machpelah; or meditate with Isaac in the field of Mamre; or go down into Egypt to view Joseph in all his glory. It is the day when you may bid Jacob's Star twinkle anew, Zechariah's fountain flow again. It is the day when, in the upper chamber, you may listen to a sermon of Paul, or, a pilgrim to Patmos, along with the beloved disciple, see Jesus. And it is the day for prayer—the Sabbath itself one closet, and your quiet chamber another—a closet within a closet, when you may surely shut out the world, and get very near to God—the day for looking back, for confession, for eyeing the Lamb that was slain—the day for looking forward, for self-dedication, for holy resolutions, for obedience begun. And it is the day for public worship, when the glad bells say, "Go ye up to the house of the Lord," and the artless worshipper answers, "Thy face, Lord, will we seek." And it is the day for Christian converse, when, coming from the house of God in company, pious friends take counsel one with another; and when, under the quiet roof, they read, or go over the sermons, or commune together. And it is the day for family instruction, when the hymns are said, and the chapters read, and the truth in Jesus expounded, and when fatherly affection strives to leave the lessons of heavenly wisdom imbedded in filial love. It is the day for Sabbath school, and the prayer meeting, and the visit of mercy. It is the day when, so that you do not exhaust yourself or overtask others, you may give every moment to the one

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thing needful—the day which is best employed when the soul gets all, and heaven gets all, and God gets all.—Rev. James Hamilton, D. D.

## THE CLIMATE OF THE TROPICS.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW LIFE.

Richard Burton, the traveller, in a letter to the *London Times*, gives some particulars about the climate in Africa. Here was his first experience, at Fernando Po.

"When I landed at Fernando Po, in September, 1860, Santa Isabel, the harbor town, was the only settlement of the new Spanish colony. Pallid men were to be seen sitting languid in their verandahs, or occasionally crawling about the grassy streets, each with a cigarette hanging to the lower lip. My lodgings being unpleasantly near a military hospital, the breakfast table was frequently culled by the spectacle of something covered with a blanket being carried in, and something within a deal box being carried out on four men's shoulders. The Europeans died, persistently, in the dry season from November to April. After three years' service, out of one hundred and fifty five picked young line-men, only forty-seven returned to Spain, the rest being either invalid or having fallen victims to the climate. The rains witnessed the destruction of the negro *liberados* and the ex-English colonists. At length, in March, 1862, yellow fever, the gift of the Grand Bonny River, fell upon us, and in two months swept off seventy-eight out of a grand total of two hundred and fifty whites."

On the mountains, however, the climate was better.

Already the Fathers of the Jesuit Mission had built an out-station at Banapa, a native village about two direct miles from the harbor, and five hundred feet above sea level.

During the last three years the principal, S. Padre Compillo, has kept his health, and he may still be seen working in his garden as alert and vigorous as though he had never left the *madre patria*. The example of the fathers was prescriptively followed by Major Noeli White. In 1862, when Her Majesty's ship Griffin, Commander Perry, touched at this island, two of her officers, young and powerful men, were prostrated by coast fever; they were carried up in hammocks to Major White's lumber cottages at Banapa, and in less than a week they walked down the hill, convalescents. As Banapa abounds in sand-flies and wants level ground, D. Pellon, an employee of the Woods and Forests, preferred a higher site, where he also built for himself a bungalow at a place which he justly called 'Buena Vista.'

The inference is, that at Fernando Po folks who object to dying must live at least five hundred feet above the sea level.

Similar facts are related in regard to India. In a notice of Colonel Walter Campbell's lately-published 'Indian Journal,' the *London Review* says:

"Everybody knows that the plains of Southern India are brooded over by an atmosphere half vapor, half fire, in which Europeans wither away, till they look like the ghosts of their former selves. In the midst, however, of this torrid region, arises a system of mountains equal in elevation to the lower Alps, which, from the hues they present, when contemplated from below, have been called Blue Heights. To these you ascend through ghats or passes, five or six thousand feet high, which open at their upper end into a delightful country, inferior for beauty to none in the East, save Kashmir, and for salubrity far superior even to that. The air is cool and refreshing; hoar frosts are beheld in the morning and biting winds sometimes blow along the summits of the mountains. Here, then, the weary civilian or more weary officer soon recovers his appetite and his good looks, especially as there is little or nothing to do, even for those who are supposed to be there on business."

## WHAT MAKES PROVISIONS SPOIL.

As warm weather returns, the perplexities of house-keepers are greatly increased by the difficulty of "keeping things sweet," as it is termed. Meat, bread, milk, preserves, in short, provisions of all kinds, must be carefully looked after, or there will be sores, taint, mould and other unpleasant phenomena in the cellar and pantry, and "these things are so provoking" that few house-keepers can even keep their tempers sweet, under such difficulties. An understanding of the way in which these changes occur, the causes which produce them, and the circumstances which favor them, will aid in their prevention. Those who, by long practical experience, have learned to avoid the difficulty, may be interested to know why their methods are successful. The staple articles of food most liable to be spoiled—meats, eggs, flour, milk, and their compounds—each contain a substance called *albumen*. The white of an egg is almost pure albumen. It forms about seven per cent. of the blood, and makes a part of all flesh and many of the juices or secretions of the body. A similar compound is found in vegetables and seeds. Albumen is made up of the elements carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, with a little sulphur and phosphorus. The muscular parts of fleshy fibre, called *fibrin*, and the albumen in the blood consist of the same elements as the albumen of the egg, except that they contain less of sulphur. Wheat flour contains a large portion of the substance called *gluten* made up of the same constituents as fibrin. In milk there exists

a compound named *casein*, (the cheesy part) which is made of the same elements that constitute albumen, fibrin and gluten, though they are not present in exactly the same proportion. The different substances have a strong family resemblance both in their composition and behavior. In each of them there is only a very slight attraction between some of their numerous elements. The element nitrogen, which enters largely into their composition, is especially fickle. A little too much warmth, or moisture, and it seems to become restless, and leaving its hold of the other elements, allows oxygen (which forms a large part of the surrounding air) to seize upon some of them and form an entirely new class of compounds. The carbon of the albumen uniting with the oxygen escapes in the form of carbonic acid; part of the nitrogen, and hydrogen unite and give off the pungent ammonia; the sulphur makes an offensive, if not defensive, alliance with another portion of the hydrogen, and flies away as sulphuretted hydrogen gas, one of the worst-smelling gasses known; and, by these and other combinations, the whole structure of the substance is changed; this is called *putrefaction*. When once putrefaction has commenced, in any part of a compound, it spreads with great rapidity. As in the working of social revolution, every individual atom seems excited with desire for change. The smallest portion of putrescent matter introduced into a mass containing the elements above named, will speedily lead to its complete disorganization. Evidently then, one of the first precautions suggested to the housekeeper is the necessity of entire cleanliness of all utensils and apparatus connected with provisions. The slightest taint in a barrel will communicate itself to the beef or pork which may be packed there. A little decomposing dough in the kneading trough will make mischief with bread; uncleanly milk pans will contain enough putrescent *casein* to set the contents into active decomposition, and thus with other articles. Hot water, soap and the scrubbing-brush are the effectual guards against insidious attacks of the destructive agent, and these should be constantly on duty where there is exposure to danger.

## LUTHER'S FAITH.

It is faith which gives Luther this clearness of vision. "I have lately seen two miracles," he says; "the first, as I was looking out of my window and saw the stars in heaven and all that beautiful vaulted roof of God, and yet saw no pillars on which the Master builder had fixed this vault; yet the heaven fell not, but all that grand arch stood firm. Now there are some who search for such pillars and want to touch and grasp them, and since they cannot, wonder and tremble as if the heaven must certainly fall, for no other reason but because they cannot touch and grasp its pillars. If they could lay hold on those, think they, then the heaven would stand firm!"

The second miracle was, I saw great clouds rolling over us, with such a ponderous weight that they might be compared to a great ocean, and yet I saw no foundation on which they rested or were based, nor any shore which kept them back; yet they fell not on us, but frowned on us with a stern countenance and fled. But when they had passed by, then shone forth both their foundation and our roof which had kept them back—the rainbow! Yet that was indeed a weak, thin, slight foundation and roof, which soon melted away into the clouds, and was more like a shadowy prism, such as we see through colored glass, than a strong and firm foundation; so that we might well distrust that feeble dyke which kept back that terrible weight of waters.—Yet we found, in fact, that this unsubstantial prism could bear up the weight of waters, and that it guards us safely. But there are some who look rather at the thickness and massy weight of the waters and clouds, than at this thin, slight, narrow bow of promise. They would like to feel the strength of that shadowy evanescent arch, and because they cannot do this, they are ever fearing that the cloud will bring back the deluge.—*The Schomberg-Cotta Family.*

## HUMAN REASON AND DIVINE INTELLECT COMPARED.

"Human reason, in comparison of the divine intellect, is but as the moon in reference to the sun; for as the moon is but a small star in comparison of the sun, and has but a dim light, and that too borrowed, and has her wane as well as her full, and is often subject to eclipses, and always blemished with dark spots; so the light of human reason is but very small and dim in comparison of His knowledge, that is truly called in Scripture the fountain as well as the father of light; and this light itself, which shines in the human intellect, is derived from the irradiation it receives from God, in whose light it is that we see light, and this, as it is but a communicated light, is subject to be increased, impaired, and oftentimes to be almost totally eclipsed, either by the darkening fumes of lusts or passions, or the suspension of the provoked donor's beams; and in its best estate is always blemished with imperfections that make it incapable of an entire and uniform illumination."

Sir Robert Boyle.

## SATISFIED.

And are you to be perfect, not according to that you plan, but according to the divine pattern? Your portrait and mine are being painted, and God, by wondrous strokes and influences, is working us up to His own ideal. Over and above what you are doing

for yourself, God is working to make you like him. And the simple but wondrous declaration is that when you stand in Zion and before God, and see what has been done for you, you shall be "satisfied." O, word that has been wandering solitary and without a habitation ever since the world began, and the morning stars sang together for joy! Has there ever been a human creature that could stand on earth while clothed in the flesh, and say, "I am satisfied?" What is the meaning of the word? Sufficiently filled; filled full up, in every part. And when God's work is complete, we shall stand before Him, and with the bright ideal and glorified conception of heavenly aspiration upon us, looking up to God, and back to ourselves, we shall say, "I am satisfied;" for we shall be like Him. Amen. Why should we not be satisfied?—H. W. Beecher.

"Died poor!" as if anybody could die rich, and in that act of dying did not lose the grasp upon title, deed and bond, and go away out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men have been buried by charity's hands who did die rich; died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes restored.

Gov. Coburn of Maine says the people of his state are all abolitionists, but they are divided into two classes, one in favor of abolishing slavery, and the other in favor of abolishing the government.

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; when thus obtained, they are lost as soon as you stop payment.

A leading maxim with almost every politician is always to keep his countenance and never to keep his word.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

### THE DRUMMER BOY OF GETTYSBURG.

BY MARY BYRON REESE.

"Would you do as much for your country's sake?" "Twas a low, sweet voice, unshaken by tears; The speaker a veteran when judged by deeds, Though only a child by the measure of years. "Would you do as much?"—and he held aloft His shattered arm with a glow of pride, While the red drops fell whence the hand had been, On the useless drum, at the brave boy's side.

"Yes! and more than this!" he shouted again; "My other hand I would willingly give; Life, all that I have, for my country's sake. And yet," he added, "I want to live!" Then tears gushed up from their hidden founts, And a sob burst forth as he gasped for breath, While his cheek grew white, that had scarcely paled 'Neath the loss of limb or the fear of death.

"My father was one of the first to start, When Freedom summoned her sons to come; Together we marched to the battle-fields, He with his musket, and I with my drum. In our far-off cottage—how quiet it was!—My darling mother is watching alone; For my father sleeps at Antietam now,—Then who would befriend her, if I were gone?"

A brighter halo encircled the stars When the tide of invasion was met and stayed; A more than Mecca henceforth the spot Where heroes and graves almost countless were made. More firmly the Temple of Freedom stands Since that offering of life, and hope, and joy; Nor least of the price on her altar laid, Was the good right hand of the Drummer Boy. *Sticksville, O. School Visitor.*

## LILY AND THE PLOWBOY.

"Do you want these nice violets? Oh, may have 'em, if you won't say no more big, loud words to them bossy cows."

"Shut up, yer little red-headed imp. Start for the house now, quick, or I'll hit yer. Cut!"

If the child didn't understand the language, she did the tone and uplifted whip; and she fled without a second bidding, as fast as her tiny feet could carry her, till beyond the reach of the threatening rod, when she dropped down on a green knoll and sobbed with fright and disappointment. She watched the boy go up and down, up and down the long meadow, turning the beautiful green sward downward and the dark brown mould upward, in smooth, glistening furrows; and she heard the "big, loud words" grow bigger and louder. She did not know they were oaths, but they sounded very naughty to her, and the more so, as often the heavy whip fell with a whack on the heads of the patient oxen. They winked, and dodged, and turned to escape, but all in vain; for the now angry boy laid on the blows till they were half-blind with pain and confused with the multiplicity of orders. The heavy thud struck on the ears of the child from a great way off, and she shrank, as every sensitive person must, at a needless infliction. She wiped her eyes, and picked up pieces of the handful of violets now worthless, since they had so signally failed in their mission of mercy. Then she got up slowly, saying sadly to herself, "He whips 'em all the time; he whips 'em all the time."

When she reached the house, her sorrows were poured into the ear of a sympathizing mother, who petted and soothed her, and finally, in the hope to thus banish the cloud from her child's brow, placed in her hand a great round apple. Lily danced with delight over her treasure, and leaning on her mother's lap, said, "Who sent me this nice apple? Did God?"

"Yes," said the mother, smiling.

"What for? 'cause I lady?"

"Because you try to be a good girl, I think," she answered.

Suddenly the child paused; a new thought had struck her. "May I give this apple away?"

"To whom?" said the mother.

"To that big boy out there. He does naughty things; mebbe if I give him this, he'll be good."

Gaining consent, Lily ran across the orchard towards her quondam acquaintance; but, all at once, remembering the threat of an hour previous, she sat down beneath a large tree and waited, till he was half-way down the meadow again. Then she crept out, and lying down close to the broad board at the bottom, set the tempting fruit on the upper edge, where she held it fast with one pink hand, now and then peeping up to watch the approach of the shock-headed plowboy. He had seen the little head playing at hide-and-seek through the fence, and planned to give her another "scare;" but as he drew near, he caught sight of the apple and changed his mind, instantly. Let me tell you, there are few boys hard at work in the middle of a warm forenoon in May who could put their eyes on a great golden green without feeling a hankering for it, even if they were out of sorts; so instead of the "scare," he said pleasantly, "Hello, sis, what yer doin' there?"

"Nothin'," and she tumbled through on the other side in a second. "I brought oo this big apple. Do oo like me, now?"

"I guess I do, lots," said he, biting out a huge mouthful with a noise like clapping hands together. "Yer a real 'cute little gal, anyway. What's yer name?"

"Lily Wussel; and I'll bring oo another sometime, if oo won't whip them bossy cows any more."

"Wal, I won't," said he, biting again; "that is, when I kin help it. They're darn mean old plogs, anyhow. Mabbie though they don't know any better. But I must go, or old Potter'll be a yellin'; come, Brin, haw there!" And though he swung the lash, it never touched them.

All through the day, the remembrance of that luscious fruit, and the little child that gave it, haunted him like a pleasant dream; and while these thoughts were in his heart there was little room for angry ones. He was not a very bad boy, naturally, but he had never had the right kind of training, and hardly heard a pleasant word from Sunday morning to Saturday night. It is a great wonder how boys brought up in this way ever make the right noble men some of them do; but as a pebble turns the course of a stream, so Providence throws some right influence in their path, and they often come to fill worthily the highest places in the land.

This little plowboy and Lily grew to be very warm friends, that summer. After the field was plowed, it was harrowed and planted to corn. Then it had to be hoed three times—the boy doing the larger part of the work; and he always welcomed Lily's chubby face peering through the fence, for she brought, now a huge slice of bread and butter, with a sprinkle of sugar on it (it wasn't so high then as it is now,) or a quarter of a pie, or an apple to be divided with him; and, unromantic though it be, I have yet to see the boy who doesn't peep in his mother's cupboard once in a while—to whom these are not more welcome gifts than silver or trinkets.

Nor were the obligations all on one side. He brought her an armful of wood-flowers, or a pile of blocks from the carpenter's shop, or found time, of an evening, to make a willow whistle, with different keys like a flute; and when the pumpkins were ripened, threw her into transports over a Jack-o'-lantern.

Now, if I were making up a story, I should have to follow my hero up through manifold struggles till he became a member of Congress, or a Judge, when he should meet and recognize Lily, the "star" of a Washington season, acknowledge in some perfume-laden conservatory that her image alone has filled all his waking and sleeping thoughts from the time her beauty first burst on his vision (through the board fence—you remember how it was), when she was about three years old, till now she is three-and-twenty. But the more truthful version is, the lad went from one place to another to work, summers, attending district school in the winter, till seventeen or eighteen years old, when he hired out by the year. After laying by a few hundred dollars, he married a girl about his own age, and to her alone he sometimes tells the incident here alluded to, and says that that summer he formed his first idea of "trying to be somebody." He succeeded beyond even his own expectations, for he has been town-clerk, petty juror, and selectman; and more than all—and honor enough for anybody; in his estimation—he sends his eldest daughter to the Hancock Classical Institute, where Lily presides as Principal.

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